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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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NAZI PANZER THRUST ACROSS THE DNIEPER

Capture Of Industrial Town Claimed

ATTEMPT TO RAID LENINGRAD DISPERSED

LONDON, Aug. 26.

A Nazi High Command 'communique' claims the capture of the bridgehead and town of Dniepropetrovsk. The 'communique' reports that operations are successfully continuing, according to plan along the entire Eastern front.

NAZI RAIDERS DISPERSED.

The following is the text of the midday 'communique' of the Soviet Information Bureau broadcast by the Moscow Radia at 10-30 G.M.T.:—"During the night of August 25, our troops waged battles against the enemy along the whole front."

Nazi planes attacked Leningrad on Monday but were dispersed, says a Moscow radio report.

PANZER ARMY'S ASSAULT

A special announcement by the German High Command from the Fuehrer's headquarters states: "Fast units of General Kleist's panzer army took by assault the bridgehead and town of Dniepropetrovsk after heavy fighting. The enemy has thus lost his last strong point on the western bank of the Dneiper below Kiev.

During an attack on the Dnieper bend General Kleist's panzer army has, since the battle of Uman, taken a total of 83,596 prisoners, 465 guns, 199 tanks and innumerable other war materiel".

The announcement was broadcast with usual accompaniment of fanfares.

STUBBORN FIGHTING

The Soviet midnight "communique' announces that Novogorod was evacuated after tenacious fighting.

The 'communique' states during August 25, our troops stubbornly fought enemy along the whole front.

A German submarine was sunk in the Black Sea by a Soviet warship.

In the course of August 24, 46 enemy planes were brought down in air combats and destroyed on aerodromes, we lost six planes.

WHERE RUSSIANS WILL PUT UP UTMOST EFFORT

LONDON, August 26.

Reuter's correspondent in Moscow wires:

The Soviet admission that the Red Army after the fiercest fighting was obliged to withdraw from Novogrod means that the struggle will not be continued in the immediate neighbourhood of that city.

It can safely be assumed that with the emphasis here being placed on holding Leningrad the Red Army will put up the maximum effort between Novogrod and the main railway between Leningrad and Moscow some forty miles eastward.

This region abounds with woods copses and some additional obstacles offered to the German advance are the small rivers, Volkov and Asta.

MORE UNITS FOR LENINGRAD

The latest reports in Leningrad tell of further increases in the number of trained units such as Opolchenia (citizen guard). Some of these formations are already out at the front co-operating with the Red Army. As the production of the city's many industries is being maintained at full blast, during the training of the City Guard, which is done in the workers' spare time, they are taking some strain. The high standard of the defences against aerial attacks however, means that they have been able to sleep and there is no question but that the morale of the city is of the highest.—Reuter.

Another twenty-four hours has passed without any material change on the Russo-German front, says "Annalist". Both the German and Russian 'communiques' seem to vie with each other in unrevealing laconicism. The Germans say that everything is going successfully according to plan. The Russians say that desperate fighting is proceeding along the whole front, especially at Gomel.

FALL OF NOVGOROD

The only important news was contained in Monday night's Russian 'communique' admitting that Novogorod had been evacuated. The Germans claimed this place four days ago and the Russian admission suggests that the Germans have consolidated their advance here.

Novgorod is a railway junction north of Lake Ilmen, but it is doubtful whether any railways are of much use so close to the front line. Its fate, therefore, is not likely to have decisive effects on the fighting in this vicinity where the Germans are pressing forward in the hope of cutting the main Leningrad-Moscow railway.

The fighting at Gomel seems to be very serious and unofficial reports reaching London suggest that the Russians may have to fall back in this region to improve their position with relation to Kiev.

NO NEWS FROM ODESSA

There is no further news regarding Odessa, but in the Leningrad sector heavy rains are reported from the region which is already one of lakes, forests and swamps. Rain in any quantity should quickly reduce roads to quagmires and this is likely to be disadvantageous to the Germans with their improvised lines of communication.

POSITION CRITICAL

The position on the Russian front remains critical although no decisive changes have occurred, writes Reuter's military commentator. The three great German offensives after gaining much ground in several places have been halted without achieving their real objects, namely, the destruction of the Russian forces and the capture of the three great Russian cities. The Russians are not trusting to their fortifications or to natural obstacles. They rely on their men and on their arms. Their men are still there firm, confident and resolute and apparently they have plenty of arms and equipment.

NO DECISIVE GAIN

While these conditions exist, Hitler's generals have won nothing decisive.

While there is the fact that Marshal Timoshenko's army has already won some considerable success in its serious counter-stroke, it is impossible at present to say how considerable this success has been; but from all points of view it is important for it is evident that the Russian army has been neither destroyed nor annihilated in spirit or in morale or in manpower as German propaganda has so often claimed.

A FOURTH OFFENSIVE?

Against Leningrad in the north and against Odessa and on the Dnieper line, the third German offensive seems to be slowing down, if it has not definitely been halted. Can the Germans stage a fourth offensive before the Autumn? We must credit them with efficient organisation of communication lines and they are apparently doing much to improve roads and alter the gauge of the Russian railways in the rear. But it is doubtful if they can bring improved roads and alter railway gauge close to fighting front for some time.

Their supply question must be terribly difficult. But there is also the question of men and material. Can the Germans still maintain confidence among their soldiers and the necessary efficiency of numberless mechanised vehicles? It is doubtful. When that confidence fads and many machines become immobile their armies will be ripe for defeat.

POSITION REVERTED

Meanwhile the entry of British and Soviet forces into Iran greatly strengthens the Russian position and the whole Middle Eastern situation. It will provide a long, solid Anglo-Russian Front with good lines of supply barring the German advance eastwards. At the beginning of this year the situation was far less favourable and indeed, critical. Syria with its sea and air bases was in Vichy hands and Iraq in the hands of Nazi-controlled adventurers with Iran rapidly coming under Nazi domination.

To-day, thanks to firm decisions and energetic action, all that important area forming a solid base for the defence of southern Russia and the Near East against Germany is now in Allied hands. Behind that front the flow of supplies from Britain's great resources in the East and even across the Pacific can be quickly and efficiently organised.—Reuter.

IRAN PREMIER ACCUSES BRITAIN AND RUSSIA

INDO-IRANIAN FRONTIER PEACEFUL

QUETTA, August 26.

Conditions are generally peaceful on either side of the Indo-Iranian border and there is no tribal or military activity of any description, according to latest reports received here from Mokkundi, which is the railway terminus on the Indo-Iranian border.—A. P.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The Iranian Premier addressed an extraordinary session of the Iranian Parliament to-day, according to the Teheran radio to-night.

The Premier said: "You all know that at the beginning of the present war the Iranian Government in accordance with the wishes of the Shah, declared strict neutrality of the country, which policy was applied in every sense of the word and to the best of our ability. We have followed a policy of friendship and cordiality with all the countries in touch with Iran, especially our neighbours.

WHAT IRAN DID.

Nevertheless the British Government, in agreement with the Russia presented a memorandum asking Iran to expel majority of the Germans in the country. The Iranian Government assured those Governments that Iran was watching every move by all foreigners in the country and no danger could arise from a small number of Germans. With a view to claiming Britain and Russia, the Iranian Government took special steps to reduce the number of Germans in the country and did their best to satisfy the British and Soviet Governments.

It was most regrettable that despite all efforts of the Iranian Government to preserve peace the British and Soviet representatives instead of discussing matters in a peaceful and understanding way, arrived at my house at 04-00 to-day with a threatening memorandum.

READY TO MEET SITUATION.

According to reports reaching me it appears British and Soviet forces crossed the border even before the representatives arrived at my house.

The Iranian authorities have taken all the necessary measures to meet the situation.—Reuter.

SHOT BY GESTAPO

LONDON, August 26.

Professor Kazimierz Bartel, former Prime Minister of Poland, is reported to have been shot by the Gestapo.—Reuter.

BEAVERBROOK FOR MOSCOW?

Utmost Anglo American Aid To Russia To Continue

LONDON, August 26.

Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply, who returned from America on Sunday said to-day that Britain and America intended to continue to help Russia to the utmost.

Asked if he was likely to go to Moscow, he said it was not known.

He added he was greeted in London with a record week for tank production.

Lord Beaverbrook declared that American tank production was increasing rapidly and Canadian production was excellent and up to schedule.—Reuter

"Production IN U. S."

Reviewing the field of American and British war production, Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply, who recently returned from the United States said today that production in America was in full swing and increasing and he felt "no pessimism or anxiety about it at all."

He said, "American tanks had arrived in Britain and Middle East in considerable number and there was increasing import of aeroplanes and of supply at the moment. Production in Britain was very good though "not so good as we hoped for and not so good as we intend."

Replying to a question he said: "I would like to see America come into the war, but I couple with that statement the assurance that I recognise that the question is the business of the citizens of the United States.—Reuter.

No Break With Iran

LONDON, August 26.

The British diplomatic representative and staff are still at Teheran.

It is pointed out that the Iranian Minister is still in London.

The British Minister and all the British community in Teheran are safe and well. News to this effect has been received in authoritative quarters here.—Reuter.

HUSH-HUSH IN INDO-CHINA

Japanese Troops Movements

SAIGON, August 26.

The authorities of Indo-China have issued an order forbidding any transmission of further details concerning Japanese occupation or of Japanese troop movements.

THAT SILENCE ORDER

"The silence order regarding Japan" has caused considerable speculation here where it is freely credited that the Japanese are endeavouring to cover up some important military preparation.

Reliable foreign reports from south Indo-China state that the Japanese have at least a 150,000 already installed in that country, despite the limit of 40,000 which was imposed under the terms of the recent settlement.

Apart from certain garrisons at Comranh, Cape St. Jacques and Saigon, Japan's whole expeditionary force is being sent toward the Thai border, according to reports from the latest travellers arriving here from Indo-China.

Meanwhile a large amount of materials and equipment are being disembarked including field pieces, trench mortars, some seventy-fives with quite a large number of tanks and heavy artillery.

Most of south Indo-China and Cambodia up to the Thai border is now under water but the rains are scheduled to cease by the end of November.—Reuter.

RIZA SHAH RECEIVES BRITISH AND SOVIET AMBASSADORS

Personal Intervention In Iranian Situation: But Details Of Talks Not Revealed

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Shah personally intervened in the Iranian situation though the nature of the intervention is not yet known.

It is learned in authoritative quarters in London that the Shah asked the British and Russian Ambassadors to see him personally after the two Ambassadors at dawn yesterday had informed the Iranian Foreign Minister of the intention of the two Governments to take action against German fifth columnists and had given assurances of their intention to withdraw the British and Russian troops as soon as the military necessity for their presence was removed.

The interview of the two Ambassadors with the Shah took place at 10 a.m. yesterday and a discussion ensued, but no details have transpired with regard to the course of the conversation.—Reuter.

Nazi Consulate Reopens At Saigon

SAIGON, August 25.

The German Consulate reopened here to-day in the chamber of the Agriculture Building which was recently requisitioned by the Japanese. Doctor Hans von Plessen former Councellor to the German Embassy in Chungking has arrived in Saigon.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

JAPANESE BUDGET

TOKIO, August 26.

The Government's Revenue and Expenditure account for the year ending July 31, published to-day gives Revenue for the year as 6,445 million yen and Expenditure as 5,860 million yen.

Tax revenue of 2,996 million yen represents an increase of 792 million yen over the previous fiscal year.

Income-tax is the largest single item on the revenue side, totalling 1,488 million yen.—Reuter.

OKLAHOMA 'BAN' ON LINDBERGH

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 26.

Col. Lindbergh has been refused permission to use the Municipal auditorium for a speech which he was to make on Friday under the auspices of the "America First" Committee.

The decision to refuse him the use of the auditorium was reached unanimously by the City Council.—Reuter.

GESTAPO AGENT IN ARGENTINA FLEES

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 26.

The chief German Gestapo agent in Argentina, Godofred Sanstede, fled by air to-day to Brazil a few hours before he should have appeared before the Judge investigating anti-Argentine activities.

The Brazilian Foreign Minister was informed by telephone of Sanstede's flight.

It is understood that he was due in Rio-de-Janeiro this afternoon.—Reuter.

Slight Resistance To British Advance

BOMBERS AID LAND FORCES

Soviet Troops March Thirty Kilometers Inside Iran

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The resistance met by the British forces in Iran has been very slight, it is learned authoritatively in London.

There was some opposition at Abandan and it is understood that slight resistance has been met with everywhere.

ANGLO-SOVIET PLAN

It is not known at present whether it is the intention of the Russian and British forces to join each other, but this is not likely to take place in the immediate future. At the moment it is intended that the Russians will occupy one section of the country and the British, another.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE

The official Soviet News Agency announces that Russian troops have advanced 40 kilometres into Iran and the advance continues.

The Moscow radio announced that Soviet troops have crossed the Iranian border and are advancing in the direction of Tabriz.

The Soviet 40 kilometres advance into Iran is stated to be in the direction of Ardebil (some 30 miles from the western shore of the Caspian Sea) and Tabriz.

KIDGLOVE APPROACH.

Reuter's air correspondent writes:—

Heavy handed R.A.F. action in Iran no doubt is being avoided in favour of a kidglove approach which masks a big punch if this is required. This method follows that which was initially adopted in the two earlier similarly ticklish campaigns, Iraq and Syria, where it was sincerely hoped at first that serious air action would not be necessary.

British bombers, according to a Simla 'communique', are again feeling their way first with leaflets. There is no confirmation in London of Axis propagandist stories of the bombing of Teheran. It is very unlikely that action of this sort has yet been necessary. The bombing of military objectives behind the lines must depend on the degree of mistaken resistance the Iranian militarists put up. Naval and air co-operation in landing at Abadan was to be expected.

The Fleet Air Arm has already been in action once this year from the Persian Gulf. This was during the suppression of the Iraq revolt. So, too, have airborne infantry. They were landed near Habbaniyah with a similar mission of protecting British families who later, as the situation worsened, were evacuated to India in troop carriers which brought soldiers.

TRIPLE ADVANCE.

The British triple advance into Iran from the south and centre, it is certain, is being carried out with air cover. Further information about R.A.F. support should be forthcoming from the Middle East Command from which the necessary aircraft will chiefly be drawn.

The tactics in this campaign may be expected to follow the now familiar lines of complete co-operation between the R.A.F. the army and the navy brilliantly exploited in the Near and Middle East on half a dozen occasions already. Whether Iran will feel the full power of the R.A.F. and American aircraft with which it is so largely equipped in this part of the world and of the Red Air Force as well remains to be seen.

HOW TURKEY VIEWS IT

ANKARA:—Although the British and Russians have kept the Turks fully informed of all the developments with regard to Iran, the news that the troops have crossed the border created some surprise as it was not expected to happen so soon. There is no official Turkish reaction yet, but it is generally believed that Turkey will declare that she will remain neutral, should war break out.

The Turks are not concerned with regard to the British move, but the Russian action cannot be described as welcome and popular though the statement that the Russians will withdraw as soon as possible has done much to mitigate possible nervousness. It is a pity that the British did not stress earlier that Britain started asking Iran to expel the Germans in January.

Among responsible Turks, there is a realistic appreciation of the Anglo-Russian attitude in regard to Iran which has been helped by the joint declarations that neither Britain nor the Soviet Union has any ambitions in Iran.

It is understood that M. Sarajoglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister, thanked the British and Russian Ambassadors today for keeping Turkey informed of the Anglo-Russian moves in regard to Iran. The atmosphere of the interview is described as cordial.—Reuter.

BR. & SOVIET ENVOYS CALL ON SARAJOGLU

ANKARA, August 26.

The British and Soviet Ambassadors saw Mr. Sarajoglu informing him of the latest developments in Iran.—Reuter.

KERNEY DOCK STRIKE ENDS

Vast Ship Yards Roar Into Activity Again

KERNEY (New Jersey), Aug. 26.

The vast yards belonging to the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company which have been inactive for the last nineteen days due to the Committee of Industrial Organisation's strike roared into activity to-day as the men resumed work with the United States Navy as their boss. A number of cruisers, destroyers and merchantmen are in course of construction here of which the giant cruiser "Atlanta" should have been launched.—Reuter.

U. S. MISSION TO CHINA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.

President Rooseveit has decided to send a Military Mission to China.—Reuter.

MENZIES GOVT. WON'T QUIT

Decision Of Five-Hour Meeting Of Australian Cabinet

CANBERRA, Aug. 26.

Following a five-rour meeting of the Cabinet, it is officially stated that it could be taken quite definitely that the Menzies Cabinet and Government would not resign and hand over to the Labour Party.—Reuter.

In Australia—

LABOUR VOTES AGAINST NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

CANBERRA, August 26.

The decision of the Labour Caucus against a National Government and demanding the resignation of Mr. Menzies to make way for a Labour administration was conveyed to Mr. Menzies in a letter stating, firstly, that a workable Parliament is essential for the prosecution of the war; secondly, Mr. Menzies' letter asking for a National Government indicated inability as Prime Minister to give Australia stable Government.—Reuter.

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Wanted Margarine Manufacturer Chemist and Assistant. Practical knowledge necessary. Apply Box 5915, "Bombay Chronicle."

Earn Rs. 50 per month without investment or security. Wanted energetic candidates to represent for securing orders of High Class Art Calendars. Ask for our illustrated Free Booklet. Glasgow Printing Co., Howrah. (5642)

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Manufacturing concerns of paints, lamps and other sundry products are requested to send their manufacturing programme together with full details of their products for representation in South India on a monopoly basis. Apply Box No. 14955, "Bombay Chronicle."

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THE KHANDESH PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 36th DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per Share free of Income Tax will be paid on paid up Capital upto 30th June, 1941, to the Shareholders of the Khandesh Press Co., Ltd., on and after THURSDAY, the 28th August, 1941, between 12 and 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, "Lentin Chambers" Medows Street, Bombay.

DREWET CHOWNA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 25th August, 1941.
5922

G. I. P. RLY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of saw dust mixed with shavings available for disposal in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, Matunga, during the period 15-9-1941 to 14-8-1942. Tender forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office on payment of Re. 1/- per copy, which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 8-9-1941, at 3 p.m. (S.T.). Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted.
5877.

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Wanted—New or Secondhand Hollanders and Beaters for a small paper Mill equipment. Please write giving particulars to Box No. 5891 "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company "GOOL MANSION", Homji Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 15th day of September, 1941, at 3-30 P. M. (Standard Time) to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made upto 31st March, 1941.
2. To Sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To sanction the payment of Bonus to staff.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 2nd day of September to Saturday, the 20th day of September, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJEE & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1941.

N. B.—Dividend if sanctioned as recommended by the Directors will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 29th day of September, 1941, between 12 Noon and 3 P. M. (S.T.) Dividend warrants will be posted to the last Registered address of the Shareholders.
(5924)

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5851

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Public Notices

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST LOCAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India on the Branch Register of Shareholders kept at the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank will be held at the Bombay Local Head Office, Apollo Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, 1941, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time) for the purpose of electing two persons to be members of the Local Board to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Mr. L. A. Halsall & Mr. A. L. Hutson who go out of office at such Meeting but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By Order,
E. J. DAWSON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.
Bombay, 17th July, 1941.
(5718)

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BENNETT & CO.

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Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Bai Mehera widow of Dr. N. J. Bilimoria in her own right and as the Administratrix of the estate of Bai Banoobai D. B. Kotwal, and Messrs. Framji Dorabji Kotwal, Merwanji Dorabji Kotwal and Behramji Dorabji Kotwal and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage and other deeds more fully described in the conditions of sale Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 14th September, 1941, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Kirkee on the premises.

All the right title and interest of the abovenamed Bai Mehera both in her own right and as the Administratrix aforesaid and of Messrs. Framji, Merwanji and Behramji Dorabji Kotwal in ALL THAT piece of land admeasuring about 465 feet by 348 feet together with the two bungalows standing thereon, and situate at Elphinstone Road in the Cantonment of Kirkee Sub-District of Haveli, District Poona and registered in the books of the Kirkee Cantonment Board under Nos. 15 and 15A and bounded on the East by an open Government piece of land, on the West by Elphinstone Road, on the South by Government bungalow No. 20 and on the North by Government bungalow No. 5.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the abovementioned Solicitors at No. 14 K Hummum Street or the undersigned.

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AKELA
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BIBBO, MOTI, E. BILIMORIA
4th COLOSSAL WEEK
LAMINGTON
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p. m.

ZANANA SHOW
TO-DAY 2 P.M. (MARATHI)
ATRE PICTURES' HIT
FOR ALL 'IN-LAWS'
Charano-ki-Dasi
HINDI
PAYACHI DASI—MARATHI.
10th WEEK at
NEW WEST END
MARATHI: 4-30, 7-15 p.m.
HINDI: 10 P.M.

7th WEEK
A picture you will like, love and admire most
RANJIT'S Great Social
SHADI
Directed by: JAYANT DESAI
Daily at 4, 7, 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY FEDERATED KARNATAK SANGH

Deputation Waits On The Mayor Of Bombay

Hon. Secretary, B. F. K. S., writes:—

A deputation appointed by the Bombay Federated Karnatak Sangh waited on the Mayor of Bombay on Saturday last, for the purpose of requesting him to extend the scope of the Bombay Mayor's Flood Relief Fund to the district of South Kanara. The deputation consisted of Raja Karya Prasakta Diwan Bahadur K. Ramaswamy, President of the Bombay Federated Karnatak Sangh, and the leader of the deputation, Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar, Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay, Mr. G. R. Madbhavi, Advocate, Mr. G. K. Betgeri and Mr. K. N. Gaitonde, Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Federated Sangha, Mr. M. M. Mundkur, Mr. H. K. A. Kundaran, President of the Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali and Mr. B. M. Cariappa.

After the members were introduced to the Mayor by Mr. Betgeri, Diwan Bahadur K. Ramaswamy read out the memorial, which contained a full narration of the great havoc caused by the recent June floods in the district of South Kanara, of the acute distress of 50,000 people of more than 75 villages in the Kasargode, Puttur, Karkal and Mangalore talukas, how a representative Committee styled The Mahajan Flood Relief Committee of South Kanara had been established and has been doing very valuable relief work and how finding the local help insufficient this Committee had appealed to the outside public for help, and prayed His Worship to extend the necessary help to the starving flood-stricken people of South Kanara. His Worship listened patiently to the appeal and after the memorial had been read out a discussion followed regarding the extent and nature of the flood distress. The report and the budget statement prepared by the Mahajan Flood Relief Committee of Mangalore was then read out to the Mayor in the course of which it was stated that about 15,000 people had so far been discovered as needing immediate food and clothing, costing about Rs. 25,000 and that the Committee had so far been able to collect and disburse about Rs. 4,000 only.

The Mayor was very much moved by the acute distress prevailing in South Kanara and promised to place all the facts before the Mayor's Flood Relief Committee and give as much help as possible. He also advised the Bombay Federated Karnatak Sangh to approach the Bombay public for donations and hand over the collected amount to the Mayor's Fund earmarking it for distribution in South Kanara through the Mahajan Flood Relief Committee.

The Mayor also promised to consider the co-option of some members of the Bombay Federated Karnatak Sangh to the Bombay Mayor's Flood Relief Committee. After paying warm thanks to the Mayor, the deputationists took his leave.

Vicerene's Gift To Ramkrishna Mission

NEW DELHI, August 25.

The Marchioness of Linlithgow has donated Rs. 1,000 to the Ramkrishna Mission for their free tuberculosis clinic in Delhi.

In the course of a letter to Swami Kailasananda, Lady Linlithgow says: "I have much pleasure in enclosing a cheque for Rs. 1,000 to show my sympathy in your work and wish you every success in the continuation of your endeavours for the relief of suffering".—United Press.

A.-I. EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE: The Teacher-Training Section of the conference is programmed to meet between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. on the 26th Sept. 1941, at Srinagar, Kashmere. The main topic for discussion will be "How to organise teacher-training so as to promote education for inter-cultural and intercommdnal understanding and educational reconstruction for new India on the scheme of national education adopted at Lucknow Conference in 1939. Papers are invited on the matter. Communicate with Sri N. Kuppuswami Aiyangar, Secretary, Teacher-Training Section, 9, Doraiswami Road, Theagaroyanagar, Madras.

Entering in
4th Week To-day
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
SISTER
Starring:
SHEIKH MUKHTAR, NALINI JAYWANT, HARISH, KANAYALAL,
Direction: MEHBOOB.
TO-DAY AT
PATHE
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
GRAND DAILY CHANGE OF POPULAR HITS
TO-DAY:
"FOLIES BERGERE DE PARIS"
MAURICE CHEVALIER

ZANANA SHOW
TO-MORROW 1-30 P.M.
The film nobody should miss
SUDAMA'S
HOLIDAY IN BOMBAY
Starring:
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SHOBHANA SAMARTH
With ARUN, VATSALA KUMTEKAR, KANTILAL & Others.
Director:
SARVOTTAM BADAMI.
5th WEEK at
IMPERIAL
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

HOW HAS MODERN GUJARAT EVOLVED

Ramanlal Desai's University Lecture

BOMBAY, Monday.

The endowment with the University of Bombay called the Thakkar Vasanji Madhavji lectures is an occasion for some of the prominent writers in literature and history to visit Bombay and give discourses for five days on literary, cultural and historical subjects pertaining to Gujarat.

D. B. K. M. Zaveri, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Dhruv, Mr. Khabardar, the president-elect of the Gujarati Literary Conference to be soon held, are some of the prominent names connected with the series. This year the work has been entrusted to Mr. Ramanlal V. Desai and he started the first discourse in the series this evening in the lecture theatre, University School of Economics and Sociology. Except to-morrow, the series will continue till Saturday.

In his first lecture Mr. Desai discussed the evolution of modern Gujarat and the important forces—geographical and historical—that helped the distinctive formation of what is now known as Gujarat and its culture.

The sea, the rivers, the mountains and the plains and the jungles of Gujarat had their own contribution to make to the development of people's life and their reflections in literature were also hinted. The sea coast of Gujarat, according to the lecturer, had also proved to be a great factor in modelling its cosmopolitan character. It enabled Gujarat to establish close contacts with the then known world and it facilitated an influx of forces that produced a tremendous effect on Indian civilisation. In fact Gujarat proved to be the clearing house for various currents of thoughts in Indian as well as other outside civilisations.

The Dravidian and pre-Dravidian culture had their impress on the Gujarat life and the Aryan civilisation also stormed Gujarat in its later days. Buddhism and Jainism which should be regarded only as reform movements of the Aryans had also its effects on Gujarat life. Though traditions link up the history of Gujarat to Vedic patriarchs and to such national heroes as Krishna, the first historical fact met with in Gujarat starts with the well-known Buddha emperor Ashok in the third century before Christ. Even then the links in the history of Gujarat have been very snappy and the volume of research that has been conducted has not yet enabled us to get a fairly connected historical background of this important western part of India. Various migrating tribes and their stabilisation in Gujarat, the rule of Kshatraps, Guptas and ultimately of Harsh are some of the landmarks that rose above the mist that has enveloped the past.

Various dynasties like the Vallabhi, Rushtrakuts, and Chavdas have emerged from obscurity and though the perspective was lacking in definite outlines a fairly clear sequence of indigenous Gujarat rule is being subsequently marked. It was during the Solanki period that Gujarat grew to great heights. Kings like Mulraj, Bhim, Siddharaj, and Kumarpal made Gujarat an all-India force and this golden age burst out into many spheres of activity, the literary and the artistic parts of which continue till to-day as unsurpassed.

Hemchandra, the literary giant of Gujarat was a product of this period. About temples—almost a paradise in architectural beauty, the ruins of Modhera, the Sahasraling tank and a step well attached to the tank are some of the glorious monuments of pride for Gujarat even now. The Gujarati language also started its primitive formations during this period.

Such vigorous provincial ebullitions as were witnessed in Gujarat formed a chief characteristic of the whole of India. Though cultural India remained one, politically it was split up into several vigorous provincial forces which instead of combining together and creating such world movements as were witnessed in the Buddhistic as well as pre-Buddhistic times, started clashing against each other and completely ignored the happenings beyond the Indian border.

The most powerful world movement started outside India during this age was Mahomedanism. The Prophet Muhmmad was almost a contemporary of Harsha the great and Pulkeshin of the South. The waves of activities set in motion by Mahammad swept over three continents Asia, Africa and Europe and within the four centuries of its birth Mahomedan rulers got a grip over political India.

The vigorous growth of provincial cultures is a marked characteristic of this age, but it should be remembered that this growth could not produce any cohesion spreading over the whole length and breadth of India.

Dadabhoy Memorial Committee

A meeting of the Dadabhoy Nowroji Memorial Association was recently held at the Vulcan Insurance Office, Churchgate Reclamation, when the report of the Committee, appointed at the last meeting of the Association, was approved and adopted. The following office-bearers were appointed:—President, Sir Jehangir B. Bomonbehram, Kt., J. P.; Vice-President, Kaikobad Cowasji Adenvala Esq and B. N. Karanjia, Esq. Hon. Gen. Secretary, Mr. K. J. Dubash. Jt. Hon. Secretaries, Mr. V. C. Setalvad and Miss P. N. Nariman. Elected Members: R. B. Patel, A. K. Munshi, V.R. Bhende and Mr. Panday. Hon. Auditors: Messrs. B.P. Gharda and Co.

Young Men's Indian Association

A new association named the Young Men's Indian Association is being organised in Bombay. Its aims are stated to be to further the spirit of goodwill and co-operation between the different communities; to read papers and write articles on communal problems; to promote general culture and standard of education to do everything that makes for communal harmony, such as sports, trips and gatherings and to organize social welfare centres. It shall be a non-political and non-militant association. Those who are interested in the association are advised to communicate with Mr. Kailas C. Jain (one of the organisers), at Zaver Mahal, Marine Drive, Bombay.

DEPRESSED CLASSES AND 'DAY OF PRAYER'

MADRAS, August 25.

Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, M.L.A., President, All-India Depressed Classes Association, has issued the following appeal to his community throughout India:—

H. E. the Viceroy has expressed the wish that Sunday the 7th September should be observed as a universal 'Day of Prayer' in connection with the war.

Let us all unite, wherever we may be, in whatever Province, town or village, on the 7th September to pray to God that our men, who are fighting so valiantly in east and west should be rewarded with victory and the fruits of victory in the shape of economic prosperity, social liberty and political equality and freedom from want and freedom from fear.—A. P.

CAMPAIGN FOR "WAR SAVINGS"

JAMSHEDPUR, August 24.

"Bihar has subscribed only 43 lakhs to Defence Loans. I make no secret of the fact that I have pledged myself to exert to my utmost to raise this figure to over a crore of rupees", said Mr. J. J. Ghandy, President, Jamshedpur-Golmuri War Savings Committee when he addressed a gathering of about 10,000 people at North Park ground this afternoon and inaugurated the Jamshedpur-Golmuri war savings month.

Mr. Ghandy said: "The total investments to-day for the whole of India stand only at 75 crores of rupees. There is obviously a serious gap between income and requirements, a gap which much be filled at all costs.

CHOICE BEFORE THE PUBLIC

If voluntary savings cannot fill it, the Government may have to resort to higher taxation The choice before us appears to be between voluntary investments in Defence Loans and higher taxes and there can be no doubt which are better from our point of view."

An investment of five lakhs and one lakh was also announced on behalf of the Tinplate Company and the Central Bank respectively.—A. P.

Demand For Dearness Allowance And WAge Increase

AJMER, August 25.

President, B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union, writes:—

The B. B. & C. I. Railway workers at Ajmer have gone on strike, and were later locked out.

The strike involves more than 6,000 workers at the place. The head office of the Union in Bombay received intimation from the leaders at Ajmer of the following four demands for which the workers have declared a strike and which the authorities have turned down.

(1) Dearness allowance.

(2) Incerement in the wages of particular kinds of workers, such as moulders, dolly holders, riveters and others.

(3) Conditions on which the workers would be transferred from the present Agency Co., to the Government.

(4) Corruption in the matter of recruitment to the Railway Service.

The Union has taken immediate stepc to be in touch both with the railway authorities and the workers at Ajmer. The Agent and the G. M who was at Ajmer all the time having returned to Bombay, the Union authorities have apprised him of the conditions prevelent at Ajmer.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union was held on the 19th and it was resolved to support the Ajmer workers to the best of their ability.

Com. Jhabvala has left for Ajmer on Saturday the 23rd. Further developments are being watched with interest The men are determined not to return to work unless the demands are granted.

Plans for a relief fund for the strikers are going on.

NO other Shampoo — much less crude preparations like "Seekhai" which leave unpleasant scalp-clogging residue after rinsing—can do what Amami does for you. Fragrant Amami gets to work on hair and scalp with almost magical efficiency. Then, in the after-shampoo rinse, it disappears without a trace. The only legacy Amami leaves you is a gloriously improved head of hair, fresh, fragrant and spotlessly clean.

Amami's wide range includes special Shampoo for dry, greasy or scurfy hair and Liquid Soapless Shampoo for those who prefer the liquid type.

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How To Relieve Misery of Your CHEST COLD

If you are suffering from a miserable chest cold, try this: Massage throat, chest, and *back* with Vicks VapoRub at bedtime. Then spread a thick layer on chest and cover with warmed cloth.

VapoRub goes right to work to bring relief—two ways at once. (1) *Direct* through the skin like a poultice; (2) *Direct* to the irritated air-passages with its medicated vapors.

This poultice-vapor action loosens phlegm—clears air-passages—checks tendency to cough—relieves local congestion.

Often, by morning the worst of the cold is over. **VICKS VAPORUB**

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HOW WOMEN CAN WIN MEN AND MEN WIN

Respect of Other Men

Unless two pints of bile juice flow daily from your liver into your bowels, your food decays in your bowels. This poisons your whole body. You get yellow tongue, yellow skin, pimples, dull eyes, bad breath, bad taste, gas, dizziness, headache. You have become an ugly-looking, foul-smelling, sour-thinking person. Everybody wants to run from you.

Laxatives can't help, for they only move out the tail end of your bowels and that doesn't take away the decayed poison.

Only a free flow of your bile juice will stop this decay poison in your bowels. The one mild vegetable medicine which starts a free flow of your bile juice is Carter's Little Liver Pills. No calomel in Carter's. Only fine, mild, vegetable extracts. If you would bring back your personal charm, start taking Carter's Little Liver Pills according to directions today.

Safe Delivery

OF PERISHABLE & VALUABLE GOODS

Some goods cannot be sent overland in India. You would go without your living orchids from Ceylon, or your ripe mangoes from Bombay if they could not be flown to you.

Then there's the class of air-freight for which every hour saved in transit is vital. Medicines and X-Ray material must get there in time to save life.

Some goods are of the highest value when they are flown: Films for urgent release, newspapers for friends overseas and samples, especially of cotton, rice and tobacco.

Lastly there are the possessions you prefer to send by air. You wouldn't send a highly-bred dog, unaccompanied, otherwise. Gold, jewellery and valuable stamps give you least anxiety when they are flown to destination.

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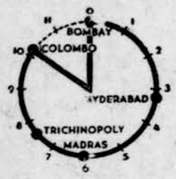

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IT PAYS TO FLY AIR FREIGHT IN INDIA

ON THE AIR

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Roshanara Begam. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Ahmad Dilawar. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 Pandit Rao Nagarkar. 12-30 p.m. Bhavgeets. 12-45 Classical music. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Picked from pictures. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 4-15 School broadcast. 5-0 Tomorrow. 5-5 G. S. Patankar. 5-15 J. P. Mohite: Mandolin solo. 5-35 Ahmad Dilawar. 5-50 Sarangi recital. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Master Ratnakant. 6-30 A I R Trio. 7-40 Avinash Vyas. 6-55 J. P. Mohite: Flute solo. 7 War Diary. 7-15 M. Deshpande: Reading from Marathi books. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Ahmad Dilawar. 7-45 Shahnai solos. 8-30 'Children's Club in Bastar': Talk by Verrier Elwin. 8-45 Sound News. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening Post. 10 Pandit Rao Nagarkar. 10-20 Roshanara Begam. 10-40 A I R Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Gujarati Stage Songs. 8-15 Ebrahim: Clarionet. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bom. 1. 8-40 Kabirdasji Bhajan. 8-50 Tarana. 9 to 9-30 As in Bom. 1. 12-30 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 4-15 to 5-25 As in Bom. 1. 5-25 Drut Khayal. 5-35 to 6 As in Bom. 1. 6 M. Tufail: Dadra. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bom. 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-45 to 7-55 As in Bom. 1. 7-55 A I R Bhajan Mandali: Arti. 8-5 Pandit Rao Nagarkar. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Roshanara Begam. 9-30 Emmi Marcus: Pianoforte. 9-50 Philharmonic Orchestra, Paris. 10-5 A I R Symphonic Strings.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far East. 5 Lakshman Prasad. 5-20 Munni. 5-35 Mohammad Ahmad. 5-50 Radha Bai. 6-15 For women. 7 Nabi Jan. 7-15 Who would have believed it? 5: Talk in Hindustani. 7-30 Lakshman Prasad. 7-45 For villagers only. 8-30 Vagaries of the War: Talk. 8-45 Munni. 9-45 It has happened or Kedara on Sarangi. 9-50 Radha Bai. 10 Lakshman Prasad. 10-15 Mohammad Ahmad. 10-30 Munni.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA: August 26.

Following is the All-India Weather Chart up to the 8 hours on Tuesday with shade temperature maximum and minimum; rainfall for the past 24 hours, since 1st June and departure from the normal:—

Stations.	Maximum	Minimum	Rainfall for 24 hrs	Since 1st June	Departure from normal.
Calcutta	82	78	0.9	55.9	+20.7
Ranchi	82	71	0.1	53.2	+17.1
Patna	86	78	0.7	2.0	— 9.7
Benares	93	76	1.8	14.7	—12.0
Allahabad	92	79	0.0	14.1	.....
Cawnpore	96	78	0.0	14.1	— 9.2
Lucknow	94	78	0.0	15.8	— 8.3
Agra	98	80	0.0	11.4	— 7.7
Dehra Dun	87	73	0.3	46.5	—13.3
Delhi	99	82	0.0	7.9	— 2.5
Ambala	96	77	0.0	15.8	— 2.3
Lahore	93	79	T	7.7	— 3.2
Rawalpindi	92	74	0.0	20.1	+ 2.2
Multan	100	83	0.0	1.7	— 2.8
Peshawar	97	76	0.0	2.3	— 1.4
Fort Sandeman	96	77	0.0	3.1	— 1.5
Rangoon	88	75	2.0	79.5	+22.6
Jubbulpore	89	73	0.0	31.7	— 7.8
Nagpur	92	75	0.0	32.0	— 0.3
BOMBAY	88	80	T	27.8	+26.3
Ratnagiri	86	80	0.0	46.8	+32.8
Ahmednagar	89	67	0.0	4.2	— 6.2
Poona	86	70	0.0	16.3	+ 1.2
Sholapur	96	72	0.0	7.3	— 5.5
Hyderabad Dn.	96	75	0.0	9.4	— 6.9
Bangalore	81	67	0.1	9.5	— 2.0
Mysore	80	67	0.2	8.1	+ 0.2
Madras	97	81	0.0	7.0	— 2.6
Shillong	76	66	0.1	47.1	+ 4.0
Darjeeling	69	58	0.3	62.8	—21.1
Simla	73	59	0.0	36.4	— 9.8
Colombo	86	79	0.0	17.2	+ 1.4
Jacobabad	99	81	0.0	0.0	— 2.1
Hyderabad Sind	84	80	0.0	6.1	+ 0.9
Karachi	87	80	0.0	0.1	— 3.6
Deesa	89	74	0.0	24.2	+ 5.5
Rajkot	93	75	0.0	19.6	—0.5
Bhopal	85	72	0.0	26.0	.....
Indore	82	21	0.0	27.2	+ 4.8
Marmagoa	84	77	0.1	41.1	.....
Malegaon	92	73	0.0	8.0	— 3.7
Cherrapunji	74	66	0.0	232.2	—31.4
Bijapur	93	68	0.0	5.7	— 1.9
Mussoorie	69	58	0.0	51.0	— 0.5
Mahableshwar	67	60	0.3	159.3	—46.9
Baroda	92	76	0.0	38.1	.....
Dalhousie	75	61	0.0	46.5	— 2.4
Mount Abu	68	63	0.0	60.9	+15.2
Ootacamund	59	52	T	22.7	+ 2.4
Jodhpur	89	75	0.0	6.3	— 2.6
Gwalior	91	74	0.0	9.9	.....

T indicates rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.—A.P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA: August 26.

There has been locally heavy rain in South Bengal and South Bihar. The monsoon continues to be weak over the country outside Northeast India and the adjoining districts of East United Provinces. Rainfall has been widespread in Bengal, Bihar and Mysore, local in Assam, Chota Nagpur and East United Provinces. A few falls also occurred in West United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Konkan and Southeast Madras.

Monsoon Is Weak, Says Colaba Prophet

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

An enquiry made at the Colaba Observatory shows that the monsoon is very weak and only light showers are expected during the next two days.

Government Of Bengal Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. 1,00,00,000 (One Crore only) of three months' Government of Bengal Treasury Bills will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay and Calcutta up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on Monday, the 1st September 1941.

2. Bills will be of the following denominations, viz. Rs. 25,000 Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 10,00,000.

3. Each tender should specify clearly the term of the Bills applied for, the nominal value of the bills required and the price per cent which the tenderer is prepared to pay expressed in rupees, annas and quarter annas only.

4. Successful tenderers will be required to make payment and take up their bills on Wednesday, the 3rd September 1941.

5. A tender may be for the whole of the amount offered for tender, or for any portion thereof which is a multiple of Rs. 25,000. The minimum amount for which a tender can be made is Rs. 25,000. The amount of tender or tenders submitted by any bank, individual etc. must not in the aggregate exceed the amount offered for tender.

6. If the total of tenders received is in excess of the amount offered, a proportionate allotment will be made. These allotments will, in all cases, be in multiples of Rs. 25,000, the minimum being Rs. 25,000 and, in order to effect this, the Reserve Bank of India reserve to themselves full discretion to allot a higher or lower percentage, or to make no allotment, to individual tenderers as may be appropriate.

7. The Reserve Bank of India reserve the right to reject the whole, or any part, of any tender without assigning any reason.

8. A Treasury Bill will be paid on maturity only at the office of the Reserve Bank of India at which it was issued.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKETS

New York, August 25

October	16.36
December	16.52
January	16.52
Middling Spot	16.94

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, August 25

October	16.38
December	16.58
January	16.62
Middling Spot	16.04

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, August 25

	11 a.m. call.	Noon call
October	16.36	16.39
December	16.55	16.59
March	16.72	16.76

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, August 25
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 16,000 bales

n LONDON SILVER
London, August 25

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD
London, August 25
Gold Bars Fine per oz £8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, August 25
T T London on:—

New York	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.30/17.40
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

LONDON SILVER
London, August 25

Rozario Santa Fe August quoted	21/10 1/2
Barletta Russo August quoted	20/9
South Australian August quoted	27/6

LONDON RUBBER
London, August 25
London smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb 13 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES
London, August 25

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£89 3/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£98 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£81 11/16
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£105 1/16
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£105 1/16
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£114 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£111 1/2
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£9 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£77
National Bank of India	£32 5/8

Calcutta Stock Exchange

PRICES ADVANCE ON RENEWED SUPPORT

CALCUTTA, August 26.

A decidedly better feeling was again in evidence in and Stock Exchange today on renewed buying support from the bazar operators as well as from outsiders. Jute shares shewed further advance, so also cottons, teas and favourite miscellaneous industrials. Coal shares kept more or less unchanged. Speculative engineering concerns also advanced further over yesterday's levels. Government Securities remained firm.

The following are closing quotations:—

Government Securities: Three per cent loan 1963/65 95/2, three per cent Defence Bonds 1946 102/2 small lot, three and a half per cent Government Paper 96, three and half per cent Loan 1947/50 103/6, four per cent Loan 1960/70 110/11 small lot, five per cent Loan 1945/55 111/7, three per cent Defence Bonds 1949/52 99/15, three per cent Punjab Loan 1952 99/4.

Banks: Reserve 109.

Railways: Hoshiarpur Doab 105, Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur 179.

Cottons: Basanti ord 4/16, Bengal Nagpur 16/4, Bowreah a pref 237 C Div. Cawnpore Textiles 8/6.

Coals: Amalgamated 258, Bengal 374, Burrakur 14/9, Central Kurkend 14/14, Dhemo Main 12/15, Jainty Central 2/1, New Beerbhoom 16/4, North Damuda 6, Talcher 1/13.

Jutes: Adamjee 26/8, Agarpara 29/14, Ct Albion 213, Alexandra 226/8, Alliance 330, Anglo-India 358 small lots, Auckland 177, Baliy 24/, pref 166, Barnagore 110 pref 51/8 Belvedere 408/8, Budge Budge 370 small lot, Champdany 178, Clive 27/9, Craig 2/4, Ganges 317, Gondalpara 1040/8, Hastings pref 141, Hooghly 65/4, Howrah 55/12, Hukumchand 12/1 small lot pref 142/8, India 377, Kamarhatty 525, National 23/13, Nuddea 66/14, Orient 204, Presidency 5/12, Reliance 58/14 pref 180.

Minings: Burma Corporation 4/9, C Div. Indian Copper 2/1 Dalmia Cement ord 13/8 odd lot, Alkali and Chemical ord 19/4 pref 124/8.

Eng. Companies: Britannia building and Iron 11/9, Britannia Eng. 11/10, Burn and Co ord 420 small lot, Hukumchand Steel ord 14/5, Indian Iron and Steel 52/2, Indian Malleable Casting defd 2/15, National Iron and Steel 9/8, Steel Corporation ord 19/3 pref 120/8 Ct.

Miscellaneous: Aluminium Corporation ord 10/4, British Ceylon Corporation 4/9, B. I. Corporation ord 4/11, Calcutta Trams ord 17/6, Macfarlane and Co. ord 6/12, Spencer and Co. B. pref 9/15, Indo-Burma Petroleum pref 117, Tide Water Oil 15/10, India Paper Pulp 151/8, Mysore Paper 17, Titaghur ord 19/12, Midnapore Zemindary 69/8, Bengal Timber 172, India General Navigation pref 120 C Div. Carew and Co. ord 11/11, Dyer Meakin Breweries 10/6, Bateli 6/7, Central Cachar 70 small lot.

Debentures: Five and half per cent 1950 Calcutta Municipal 117/4, five and half per cent 1939-47 Dalmia Cement 105/8 small lots.—A. P.

Hapur Wheat Market

HAPUR: August 22.

The local Wheat Market opened steady during the week under review. It was due to the firm Punjab and Indian ports advices and the bullish U.P. wheat yield estimates published during the week. According to this report the total out-turn is now estimated at 28,26,000 tons as against 31,57,000 tons, the revised out-turn of the last year, thus showing a decrease of about 10.8 per cent. Price fluctuations during this period were narrow and unimportant as the enforcement of price control has prohibited prices going over Rs. 4. During the later half of the session there was a slightly reactionary undertone on heavy Punjab liquidations and extensive good showers. It is now reported that rains all over the area have been quite satisfactory and standing crops are progressing well. Speculative activity is very conspicuous these days, despite the fact that the market has secured great notoriety. The U. P. Price Advisory Control Board, which met recently at Lucknow, came to the conclusion that the recent profiteering and speculation which necessitated Government control on price started at Hapur. It was also unanimously agreed that all the recent mischief here arose out of the "future" transactions and that the Government must take action to control this market. Since the enforcement of price control and subsequent threats of stronger measures, the volume of futures have declined but stockists bulls are unyielding so far and are doing their best to keep the market in as high spirits as possible. Towards the close the uncertone was again anything but bearish. At lower levels buying support invariably appeared.

Exports were moderate during the week and about 11 khattis in all were despatched. The present stock it put at about 1,029 khattis as against 748 khattis at the corresponding period last year, and 655 khattis in 1939. Weather during the week was quite seasonable and heavy rains were received. Some of the area, which was hitherto unrelieved of draught can now be put under the plough.

NEW YORK COTTON 36 POINTS UP

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE.
OCTOBER
New York: August 26.

Previous closing	16.36
To-day's opening	16.40
Difference	+4
To-day's closing	16.72
Difference	+36

BROACH EXPECTATION.
Apl/May Rs. 271

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York: August 26.

New York cotton displayed better sentiment after yesterdays reaction but absence of further developments restrained activity. Trading in October began at 16.40 is four points higher than last closing. Prices advanced on increased trade and local support but the outside interest was lacking and subsequent variations were small.

The following are opening ranges:—
October (16.33/33) 16.40/40
December (16.51/50) mutilated.
March (16.70/69) 16.78/77

LONDON COMMODITIES.
London: August 26.

Castorseeds August September (£20 7/8) £20 7/8 quoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta August September (£20 5/8) £20 5/8 quoted
Linseed La Plata September (£12 1/4) £12 1/4 quoted
Groundnut Coromandal Coast August September (£19) £19 quoted

JUTES

Dundee August/Sept. (£53) £54 nominal.
Lightning Aug/Sept. (£49) £50 nominal.

RUBBER

Spot (13 11/16d value) 13 11/16d value.
Forward November (13 11/16d value) 13-11/16d value

LONDON METALS

Tin (£256 1/4 buyers. £256 1/2 sellers quiet). £256 buyers £256 1/4 sellers quiet.
Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 8 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
New York, August 26.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:
General Motors 38-7/8.
Anaconda Copper Mining £28-5/8
United States Steel Common £57-3/8
Preference unquoted.—Reuter.

3 1/2 PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London, August 26.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £98 1/2.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS
London, August 26.

5 per cent 1958/68 (£103 7/8) £103 7/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£81 11/16) £81 11/16
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 1/16 ex-div.) £105 1/16
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99 11/16) £99 11/16
4 per cent Funding Loan (£114 3/8) £114 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 1/16) £105 1/16
New York Loan (£101 1/2) £101 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/2) £111 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14-1) 14-1
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (36-10) 36-9
Electric Music Industry (11-10) 12
Princhin Johnson (22-10) 22-10
Imperial Chemicals (31-1) 31-1
Woolsworth New Ordinary (57-9) 57-9
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates (£64 1/2) £65
Dundee (35-6) 35-1
Unilever Ordinary (25-7) 25-3
Ford Motors (21-0 ex-div.) 20-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£62) £62
British American Tobacco Ordinary (£4 7/32 ex-div.) £4 3/16
Carreas 'A' (£4 7/8) £4 7/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (£5 5/8) £5 5/8
P and O Def (27-6) 27-4
Distillers (68-3) 68-3
Bredfords Dye (6-10) 6-10
British Celanese (5-1) 5-1
J and P Coates (36-1) 35-7
Courtaulds Ordinary (31-4) 31-4
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-6) 4-6
Vickers Ltd. Ordinary (16-4) 16-4
Inter Nickel (40 1/2) dol 40 5/8
Indian Iron (48-9) 48-9

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-4) 19-4
Donaro Tea (27-6) 28-1
Empire of India (18-9) 18-9

JUTE

Barnagore (£7) £7

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (14-10) 15-3
Guia Kelampong (15-0) 15-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-0) 27-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (17-6) 17-6
Burma Corporation (5-0) 6-0
Rio Tintos (£6) £6
East Rand Properties (£2 7/32) £2 7/32
Rand Mines (£7) £7

MINE SHARES

Crown (£10 1/2) £10 1/2
Associated Portland Cement (55-0) 54-4
Trinidad Leasehold (65-0) 65-7
Sub Nigel (£7 1/4) £7 3/16
Spring Mines Split Shares (£1 1/16) £1 1/16
Union Corporation (146-3) 147-5

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (28-9) 28-9
Anglo India (36-10) 37-6
Burma Oil (£2 13/16) £2 13/16
Mexican Eagle (8-6) 8-10
Shell Transport (£2 15/32) £2 1/2
Royal Dutch (£19) £19

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£20 1/4) £41 1/4
London Midland Ordinary (£15 1/8) £15 3/4
London North Eastern Def (£1 7/8) £1 13/16
London Southern Defd (£14 1/4) £14 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£123 1/2) £123 1/2
London Transport (£45 1/2) £45 1/2

WHEN N. R. SARKAR WILL JOIN DUTY

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Indications are now available that Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Member-designate of H.E. the Viceroy's Executive Council, takes over charge of his office in the fourth week of September, instead of the first week as reported in the Press.

It is understood that Mr. M. S. Aney, another Member of the Viceroy's Council, will also assume office at the same time.—United Press.

BAN ON BOOKS ABOUT KASHMIR ROUTES

PESHAWAR, Aug. 25.

Further publication, sale and distribution of two documents namely (1) Routes in the Western Himalayas, Kashmir, etc., by Mason and (2) A Handbook for travellers in Burma and Ceylon, published by John Marray and Thacker-Spink, Calcutta, has been prohibited under the Defence of India Rules by the Frontier Government according to a Gazette notification, the Government are satisfied that the measure is necessary in the interests of public safety and tranquillity.—A. P.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.
T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York: August 26.

Previous closing	4.03 1/4
To-day's opening	4.03 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London: August 26.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.
LONDON GOLD
London: August 26.
London Gold (£8/8/0) £8/8/0
LONDON SILVER
London: August 26.
Spot (23 1/2d) 23-1/2d nil
Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d nil
CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-3 3/16 sellers) 0-3 3/16 sellers
London on Kobe not quoted.
DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS.
London: August 26.
There was no trading during the night session.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM

London, August 25.

The Stock Exchange displayed generally firm and cheerful tendency, under the influence of the Allied move to Iran, and the stimulating speech of Mr. Churchill, but business failed to expand, and markets closed quieter.

Anglo-Iranian were a firm feature throughout, rising three shillings to 3-6-10. Burmah Oil were also good. Giltedged were steady, industrials slightly harder, Kaffirs tended higher. Japanese bonds one point up, and Brazil bonds also better.

Wall Street: Dull, other uncertainties offsetting on the encouraging positive action in Iran.

IRAN AND ALLIES

Bharucha Pleads For Sympathy

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

So dear old Iran is again in a state of turmoil. She has been the target of the Western Powers for decades past, as she has possessed rich oil fields, which are so indispensable for industrialisation, navigation and war weapons. For years, Britain held the sway over Iran, then Russia secured the power; then Britain and Russia divided their spheres of influence in Iran; and finally, Russia withdrew after the Revolution; and Reza Shah secured power and the throne of Persia, as Iran was known then.

Under the King Reza Shah, old Iran made rapid progress all round. He reformed the Army; strengthened the Navy; rebuilt the old Caravan roads; built the fire Railway; erected new schools, colleges, libraries and factories; and did away with the Purdah and other odd and old customs and convention.

In his great task, he needed foreign brains, experts and technicians; and for that, he received a ready response from Germany. Thus began the slow, silent and potential penetration of Germans into Iran; and to-day, they are in key positions and in such large numbers as to embarrass both Britain and Russia.

Under these circumstances, Britain and Russia asked Iran to throw out those Germans from their important positions. For full three months, these two great Powers brought all possible pressure on the Iranian Government.

The Shah was verily in a dilemma. The Germans had conquered and devastated all the countries that raised their heads against Hitler's demands. Even the great Russian Army had to retreat all the time.

The German thrust was nearing the Caucasus. Their aeroplanes were within striking distance of Teheran. A considerable number of Germans were in key positions on spot; and the British and the Russian Forces were far away from the Iranian Frontier to stand by Iran in case of Nazi invasion.

In this most difficult and delicate position, Reza Shah dared not dismiss the Germans in important positions.

They naturally apprehended acts of sabotage, arson and destruction from these key men and their accomplices in Iran, if they were asked to leave the country summarily. Further, both Britain and Russia had so far obviously neglected to counteract the pro-German and anti-Allies propaganda for the last two years in Iran.

Prudence dictated Reza Shah not to push the Germans out; but to let Britain and Russia, act in the manner they deemed best to protect their own interests.

Under these circumstances, it will be an act of highest statesmanship, both for Britain and Russia, to deal most discreetly and sympathetically with the authorities and people of Iran—in Iran herself, as also in all their own countries and possessions abroad.

We have a fair number of Iranis in Bombay, mostly shop-keepers and restaurant holders, who have never medalled in our politics, and have ever maintained harmonious relations with the Government and people of India.

God bless Iran! Long live Iran! Amen!

PETROL RATIONING IN CEYLON

COLOMBO, August 26.

Ceylon is expected to fall in line with India in the matter of petrol rationing from September 1. It is understood the Executive Committee of Local Administration has decided to introduce rationing by issue of three classes of coupons, which in the first instance will cover about 80 per cent of normal consumption.—A. P.

U. P. Tenancy Act

Validity Challenged

Sapru's Argument In Test Case

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, August 26.

The suit filed by a zamindar of Allahabad Sheikh Mohammad Zia against the U. P. Government challenging the validity of the U. P. Tenancy Act passed by U. P. Legislature in the year 1939 came up for framing issues before their Lordships Justices Allsop and Verma, of the Allahabad High Court.

The suit was originally filed in the court of Civil Judge but it was transferred by late Chief Justice under Extraordinary Original Jurisdiction of the High Court as it involved many intricate questions of constitutional law. Only certain sections of the Act were challenged.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru appeared for the plaintiff. Sir Tej in the course of argument referred to Section 204 and 100 of the Government of India Act. He said, Section 299 (3) provided, no bill purporting to extinguish or modify rights in land could be introduced in the Legislature without the previous sanction of the Governor.

I am not challenging the validity of any act of the Governor. I am going to challenge the jurisdiction of the Legislature said Sir Tej Sapru. One of the questions that might arise was what was the effect of the sanction granted by the Governor subsequent to the introduction of the bill.

Sir Tej Sapru further said under the instruments of instructions when a Governor had any doubt in his mind, it should be his duty to reserve the bill for consideration of the Governor-General. In this case, the Governor did not so reserve it.

Their Lordships thereupon framed issues in the case. This is a test case which aroused considerable interest throughout the province.

Rovers Cup—

WELCH REGIMENT BEAT B.E.S.T.

The meeting of the Welch Regiment and B.E.S.T. in the first round of the Rovers Cup Tournament on Tuesday did not produce football of a very high order. The Tramways were without the services of three of their best men in Butchi, Michael and Raja, which weakened their combination considerably. The Infantry on the other hand missed their Captain James at full-back. It was however expected that the Welchmen would register a complete victory against their depleted rivals. But they just won by the odd goal in three.

The Welshmen were on the top in the early part of the game and Langton, their centre-forward, scored the first goal in the tenth minute. The Tramwaymen gradually found their feet and attacked the opposite camp frequently. But they could not score. After Hill had increased the lead to two Tramwaymen managed to reduce the margin, Faria, their right-winger, succeeding in shoving the ball into the net from close quarters. Although the soldiers made strenuous efforts to score again, they were held at bay till the last.

RESULT:—
WELCH REGIMENT .....2 goals.
B.E.S.T. .....1 goal.

TEAMS:—
WELCH REGIMENT:—Williams; Barley and Brady; Jones, Evans and Thomas Moore; Stone, Langton, Hill and Campolin.
B.E.S.T.:—Oliveira; Bana and Elliott; Menzies, Telang and Majumdar; Faria, Gardner, Ray, Shivram and D'Souza.
Referee:—A. E. Eagle.

TODAY'S GAME: 5-40 p.m. Cantonment Gymkhana, Peshawar v. Royal Indian Navy.

Reception To Mahomedan Sporting Club

CALCUTTA, August 25.

The Corporation of Calcutta accorded a civic reception this afternoon to the Mohammedan Sporting Club, I.F.A. League and Shield holders, at the Town Hall. Sir Hari Sankar Paul, the senior-most ex-Mayor, presided over the function in the absence of both the Mayor (Mr. P. N. Brahma) and the Deputy Mayor (Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani)—A. P.

RIVALRY PERVADES OPENING OF ENGLISH FOOTBALL SEASON

LONDON, August 26.

With the breach between the Football League and clubs affiliated to the new London League still not healed, a spirit of rivalry pervades the opening of the English football season on Saturday.

The London clubs and a few near neighbours including Portsmouth who still hold the Football Association Challenge Cup won in 1939 have been deprived of their membership of the Football League and will be ineligible to compete in the Football League War Cup, but they are confident of having a successful season with their own League and Cup competitions which should at least enable several clubs to continue instead of shutting down for the duration.

The London clubs will be encouraged by the fact that their competition has received the official blessing of the Football Association.

Several clubs remaining in the Football League's southern competition are likely to drop out since it is not likely to be a paying proposition without the London clubs. Southend have already closed down and Birmingham announce that they are playing only occasional friendly matches.—Reuter.

EX-DAVIS CUP PLAYER DEAD

LONDON, August 26.

Mr. Theodore Michel Mavrogordato, former British Davis Cup player and Vice-President of the English Lawn Tennis Association died aged 58. Mr. Mavrogordato was a clever doubles exponent and first became prominent in 1904, when he won the Oxford Blue; thereafter he represented Britain in various overseas tournaments and internationals and was a member of the Davis Cup team from 1910 to 1930.—Reuter.

LUCKNOW BEATS GONDA

LUCKNOW, August 26.

Lucknow qualified themselves for semi-finals of the Balrampur Cup inter-district football tournament by defeating Gonda by six goals to nil this evening.—A. P.

INFANTILE LIVER & SPLEEN COMPLAINTS

The onset of Infantile Liver and Spleen complaints is indicated by such symptoms as an occasional rise in temperature, attended by constipation or diarrhoea, vomiting, stools coloured clay, muddy or white, sometimes emitting bad smell, loss of appetite and slight abdominal distension. The child exhibits peevishness and is inert and drowsy. It shows an inclination to lie on the face with the abdomen in contact with cold surface. The child's urine when allowed to dry on the floor leaves white patches. The child gets thinner.

Before use.

AT SUCH A STAGE "SIMPLE" LIVER CURE IS RECOMMENDED.

As the disease advances, further symptoms such as hardening of the liver; pain over the region of the liver; high temperature; jaundice (shown by the condition of the yellowness of urine, eyes and skin); collection of fluid in the abdomen; distension of the abdomen; protuberance of abdominal veins; swelling of legs, face and hands are exhibited.

AT SUCH A STAGE "COMPLICATED" LIVER CURE IS RECOMMENDED

Medical practitioners all over India are convinced that JAMMI'S "LIVER CURE" is the infallible and radical cure for Infantile Liver and Spleen complaints. Prompt use of Liver Cure has saved thousands of children from the fatal consequences of neglected or inapt treatment.

After use.

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'Phone: 41593. Grams: "Livercure."

GANDHI ASTROLOGER

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KEMP

NEW COMMAND CREATED

Lt.-Gen. Sir William Platt To Be G.-O.-C. East Africa

SIMLA, August 26.

In view of the virtual termination of operations in East Africa and in order to enable the Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, to devote his whole attention to more active theatres of operations, it has been decided to create a new Military Command.

This will be the East African Command.

It will be directly under the War Office, and will include all those territories lying between the southern borders of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and the northern frontier of Southern Rhodesia.

Lt.-Gen. Sir William Platt has been selected to be the General Officer Command-in-Chief of this new Com- from Kenya to Mogadishu and Addis Ababa, is transferred to a Command in the Middle East.

Gen. Platt was in command of the forces operating in Eritrea and northern Abyssinia from the Sudan. These forces, included the fourth and fifth Indian Divisions which advanced from Kasala to Agordat and Barentu, won the great victory of Keren and later defeated the Italians at Massawa and Amba Alagi.—A. P.

FLOOD RELIEF WORK IN MADRAS

Grants And Loans For Sufferers

MADRAS, August 26.

The measures undertaken by Government to relieve the distress caused by recent cyclone and floods in Malabar District are detailed in a Press Note issued today. These include grants for rebuilding huts, loans, sale of seed, relief to dependents, rice doles, grants for means of livelihood and road works.

In all 26,201 applications for grants for rebuilding houses have investigated and up to the week ending 17th August 22,286 had been made totalling Rs. 73,118-6-0

Altogether 4269 loan applications for a total of Rs. 7.88 lakhs have been received. Of these 4251 applications for Rs. 7.10 lakhs relate to Ponani Taluk, where a special staff is working. Government have so far allotted Rs. 1.85 lakhs to the Collector for loans. Further sums will be allotted as required.

RELIEF TO DEPENDENTS

As regards the relief to dependents the Press Note states: the total number of deaths caused by the cyclone and flood was 185. In 28 of these, the deceased was a bread winner who has lost dependents. In six of these cases, the dependents were not left entirely unprovided for but required some assistance to meet their altered circumstances. Lump sum grants were made to them. In the remaining 22 cases the Collector is considering providing the dependents with small garden for their future support. The remainder of those who lost their lives were either children or left no dependents.—A. P.

INADEQUATE SUPPLY OF NEWSPRINT

Lahore Plans To Reduce Size And Increase Price

LAHORE, August 26.

An important meeting of the proprietors and managers of newspapers in Lahore is being convened tomorrow in the office of the "Tribune" to consider the situation arising out of the difficulty of obtaining newsprint in required quantity.

Various suggestions such as to reduce the size of daily issues by 25 per cent, to increase the price of newspaper from one anna to one and a half annas, to discontinue the present system of bringing out paper for seven days and revert to six issues in a week, etc., will be placed for consideration at the meeting.—United Press.

IRON & STEEL ORDER

Calcutta Corporation Perturbed

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

A complete deadlock in its engineering works is apprehended by the authorities of the Calcutta Corporation as a result of the application of the recent iron and steel control order of the Government of India. It is stated that under this order the Government have sanctioned one-tenth of the Corporation's annual consumption, which amounts to 360 tons. A representative of the Corporation has proceeded to Simla to move the Government in the matter and urge the sanction of the full quota.—A. P.

PUNITIVE EXPEDITION AGAINST MOHMANDS?

PESHAWAR, August 25.

Reports of a local tribal disturbance on the Afghan side of the Mohamand border have reached here.

This necessitated the despatch of reinforcements from Jalalabad and Afghan troops supported by Laskhar Pashadwalas are now carrying out a punitive expedition against the offenders.—A. P.

NOBLE DEED OF BRINGING RELIEF TO THE AILING

Sir Akbar's Tribute To Osmania Hospital Authorities

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), August 24

"Your profession is, like the profession of education, a very sacred and a noble one you treat the human body where education treats the human mind. You bring relief to suffering and profit mankind through your knowledge and experience of the latest methods of treatment and relief placed at your disposal by the daily accumulating discoveries and investigations of science." Thus observed Sir Akbar Hydari, the outgoing President of the Nizam's Executive Council on August 22 at a farewell lunch given in his honour by the Osmania General Hospital authorities.

Mr. D. H. Desai of the Osmania University who was arrested in Hyderabad for alleged socialistic activities and detained in the Hyderabad Central Jail has been transferred to Warangal Jail.

It is stated that while being taken to station from the Hyderabad Central Jail, Mr. Desai was made to walk a distance of four miles on foot.

WHEN SIR AKBAR JOINED HYDERABAD STATE

"36 years ago, soon after destiny brought me to these Dominions I was asked by my chief, Sir George Cassoon Walker, what I thought was primarily needed for the administrative organisation of the State as compared with the organisation existing in British India. I promised him a note, and as he was pressed for time in handling the case which he was shortly to put up to Government, I remember having sat down the whole of the evening and upto the small hours of the morning to prepare a note which I daresay still lies buried in some obscure file of the Finance Department." Thus replied Sir Akbar Hydari, President of the Nizam's Executive Council at a farewell function held on August 23 on behalf of the members of the Civil Service Association.

He added that he recommended two immediate steps about the systematisation of foreign scholarships and the creation of a Civil Service on selective and yet competitive lines, and the encouragement he received from his Chief was the acceptance of these two recommendations.

PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

An organisation called the "Central Board of Private Educational Institutions of Hyderabad State" has been formed in Hyderabad to create a spirit of co-operation and brotherhood among institutions working in the field in the State so as to facilitate their satisfactory working on definite principles; to study educational problems with special reference to Hyderabad and to make the private institutions play their proper part in building up right type of citizens.

In view of the present educational policy of the Hyderabad Government of discouraging other leading local languages and encouraging Urdu instead has created much sensation in Hyderabad. Almost all leading organisations and citizens have been protesting against the new educational scheme of Government which makes Urdu compulsory all over the State and also English being replaced by Urdu as the medium of instruction.

There is a possibility of an agitation being launched with regard to the new policy of the Government in matters educational.

Ex-Manager Of Bank Jailed

CALCUTTA, August 26.

Mr. M. P. Amin, former Manager of the Calcutta Branch of the Bank of Baroda and Mr. S. N. Mitter, a constituent of the Bank, were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on a charge of conspiracy, theft and criminal breach of trust in respect of the security deposits of Mr. Mitter in his over-draft account in the Bank in the shape of G. P. Notes worth about Rs. 7,70,000.—United Press.

Aney's Successor—Jayakar Or Jamnadas?

LUCKNOW, Aug. 26.

The next meeting of the Working Committee of the National League of Hindustan will be held in the last week of September or the first week of October at New Delhi.

An announcement about the presidentship of the League in succession to Mr. M. S. Aney, is likely to be made shortly. Although League circles are reticent, the names of the Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta are mentioned in this connection.—A. P.

Lady Linlithgow Leaves For Simla

MADRAS, August 26.

H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow and party arrived in Madras this morning from Bangalore and immediately left for Bombay by the Bombay Express 'en route' to Simla.—A. P.

M. D. Bhat On Ganapati Festival

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. M. D. Bhat, Municipal Commissioner, addressed a gathering at the Young Men's Hindu Association this evening, and explained to them the significance of the festival of Ganpati. The festival had a three fold significance: The counteracting of the forces of evil before they gathered strength; the triumph of freedom and righteousness and also the importance of the spirit of sacrifice.

He later explained the executive functioning of the Bombay Municipality.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji presided.

Whipping Act In Operation

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD: August 26.

Special Magistrate Mr. Vitwarth, for the first time sentenced four persons to five lashes each in a riot case.

UNION JACK TO FLY ON MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

(From A Correspondent)

Bhusaval, August 25

The Bhusaval Municipal Committee resolved to-day to hoist the Union Jack on the Municipal Building in the memory of late Lord Willingdon. The Collector of East Khandesh District had requested the Municipality to hoist Union Jack in memory of the late Viceroy of India. Mr. G. K. Patil, a local Congressman, put an amendment that instead of the Union Jack, a Muslim League Flag should be hoisted. The amendment was over ruled by the Chairman and the resolution was passed by majority of votes.

About 40 workmen employed in motor transport business at Bhusaval have been rendered unemployed due to the petrol rationing scheme from August 18.

DON'T ALLOW YOUR PREJUDICES TO COME INTO PLAY

Sir Akbar's Advice To Govt. Officials

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.) August 25

"In the discharge of their duty, Government officials should never allow such considerations as preservation of personal popularity, or individual prejudices or religious persuasion to come into play. Nor should they favour any individual or organization. Sense of duty should take the foremost place, without being allowed to be assailed by one's personal relations, prejudices or persuasions." This expression was uttered by Sir Akbar Hydari, the outgoing President of the Nizam's Executive Council, replying to an address presented to him by the officers of the H. E. H. the Nizam's Government on August 24.

"With due respect to their superiors, added Sir Akbar, Government officials should, when required, not hesitate in freely expressing their honest opinion. Nevertheless, when Government has decided, after due consideration and discussion on any question of policy, they (officials) should launch on its execution without the least delay." He then advised the officials that to have faith in the rulership of His Exalted Highness, obey his commands, and devote themselves for the welfare of the State.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government have invested a sum of B. G. Rs. 75 lakhs in the Government of India 3 per cent Defence Bonds, 1949-1952, this being the third investment of its kind in the Central Government's War Loans.

AGRICULTURAL TENANCY

Mr. K. S. Sivaswamy, Secretary of the Mayanoor Rural Centre of the Servants of India Society, who was here to study tenancy conditions in the State as part of an all-India tour for the collection of data for a thesis on agricultural tenancy in the ryotwari areas in India, in the course of a talk favoured State control of agriculture as a large-scale industry as a remedy for existing shortcomings. He gave it as his opinion that "the Indian agriculturist has to come into line with this form of rationalised, State-controlled, collective economy. Otherwise he thought, there would be no hope of making agriculture profitable for the millions who pursue it as the primary source of their livelihood."

I understand that Sir Akbar Hydari will be leaving the station on 29th instant to take his duties as an Executive Councillor of the Viceroy's expanded Council. The Nawab Sahib of Chattari will arrive in Hyderabad on 1st September and assumes charge on the same day as the President of the Nizam's Executive Council.

Nizam's Grant To Sir Akbar Hydari

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), August 25.

According to a "firman" H. E. H the Nizam issued to-day, Sir Akbar Hydari has been granted of pension of Rs. 3,000 and a 'mansab' of Rs. 100 each to his five grandchildren.

The Nizam also ordered the payment of consolidated amount of Rs. 50,000 as gratuity Further the Nizam has placed at the disposal of Sir Akbar, his present residence (Government building) so that he may use it whenever he goes down to Hyderabad

FLOOD HAVOC IN SIROHI

Praja Mandal Organises Relief

(From A Correspondent).

SIROHI: August 20.

Recent rains have caused havoc throughout the State of Sirohi. Immense loss has been caused to the poor whose huts and houses have crumbled. The middle class people are also affected, some having lost their merchandise, Cattle-owners have lost their cattle and the Rebaris have lost their goats and sheep.

The Praja Mandal has already started relief work in the towns of Sirohi, Abu Road, Sheoganj, Pindwara, Jawai and other villages. Immediate relief has been afforded by supplying the needy and the poor with corn and clothes. The Praja Mandal contemplates some housing scheme for the homeless poor and this work depends upon the contributions received.

The Praja Mandal wanted to extend a hand of co-operation to the State Government for organising a Central Relief Fund, but this has been refused by the authorities.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S BRAVERY

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Lord Provost of Glasgow, Sir Patrick Joseph Dollan, has sent a letter to Mr. G. A. Workman Managing Director of the City Line, two of whose seamen attended a recent investiture in Buckingham Palace to receive British Empire Medals (Civil Division) for bravery at sea.

"The citizens of Glasgow," the letter reads, "would like to join in the congratulations to the two City Line seamen, ABDUL LATIF and TOORA BOOLA, who have been honoured by the King for bravery at sea. Their courage is characteristic of Indian seamen with whom your firm have had a long, interesting and happy association.

"Please assure all Indian seamen of the gratitude of Glasgow citizens for their help and co-operation in these trying days."

Continuous "Blackout" For 72 Hours?

KARACHI August 23.

With the object of enabling the public in the country to be familiar with 'black-out' conditions, the Central A. R. P. organisation in India is understood to have proposed 72 hours continuous black-out in cities vulnerable to air attack.

Under the scheme, it is proposed to cut out street lights only, allowing electric currents to residential quarters.—A. P.

Prithvi Singh In Kathiawar

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT: August 25.

Sardar Prithavi Singh arrived here last noon from Jamnagar and addressed two public meetings. He pays a short visit to Virpur by car to meet Swami Shankeranand and returns here this noon to catch the Mail and goes to Morvi, wherefrom he proceeds to Cutch. Sardarji was given warm welcome here. Students took keen interest. His appeals were mainly directed to youths to whom he earnestly appealed to abandon the path of dreaming and to begin to take up practical work. He made out a case why violence was useless for the attainment of Swaraj.

Adult Education

D.P.I. VISITS TRAINING CLASS FOR COLLEGIANS

"I congratulate you, boys, on your enlisting yourselves in the movement for the people's education. But please mind that the pupils whom you are going to teach are not children. They are like you and me in many respects. So what they need, more than literacy, is education in personal cleanliness, good manners and efficiency in performing their work. Don't forget this very important aspect of adult education. I wish you all good luck," said Mr. S. N. Moos, Director of Public Instruction in the course of his address to the students when he visited the training class conducted by the Bombay Adult Education Committee for the college students.

Mr. Moos discussed with Mr. K. T. Mantri, the Special Literacy Officer the methods taught in the training class and several other questions relating to the literacy campaign. On his way home he also visited a few literacy classes.

In Iran Affairs

Anglo-Soviet Intervention Inevitable

Indian Press Acclaims It As A Bold Initiative

PESHAWAR, Aug. 25.

German propaganda and Nazi spies, writes the "Khybar Mail" (Frontier's leading Muslim English paper) are charged with the same mission in Iran as German Fifth Columnists elsewhere in Europe, namely, create internal unrest and pave the way for Nazi domination. Muslims, declares the paper, know this game well and have no faith in Hitler's solicitude for Islam.—A. P.

"Wise And Acceptable Policy"

The following cable has been received from Baghdad dated August 24.

"Sawt-ash-shaab", in a leading article under the heading "Britain in the Near East and German misappropriation in Iran" writes:—

"If we say that Britain should take prompt and decisive action to save our neighbour from threatening danger, as she had done in taking possession of the main part of the French fleet when she suspected the goodwill of the Vichy Government, or as she did in Iraq when she landed her forces in Basra to drive away the Germans from Iraq and eventually from Syria, it is because hitherto Britain has done nothing to violate international laws while the Germans have several times violated the neutrality of many neutrals.

This has cost Britain very dear, but her decisive policy of striking the Germans wherever they may be, as she is doing in the occupied countries, is a wise and acceptable policy.—A. P.

Britain And Russia "Must Protect Themselves"

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

As stern remonstrance has not had the desired effect, action has been found necessary, says the "Statesman", commenting editorially on the latest developments in Iran. Iran, the paper adds, is not being left to the enemy.

The paper continues: situated as they are, Britain and Russia must do what they can to protect themselves against the possibility that German forces may find a base of operations between the Caspian, the Persian Gulf and Afghanistan. Britain has no reason to be interested in Iran beyond that point. Good reason to be interested up to that point. Geography makes Iran, Syria and Iraq, outlying bastions of India. Nor is that all. Had Iraq or Syria fallen under German control, Egypt also was threatened, and the Suez Canal, the great artery of the Empire's commerce and strategy.—A. P.

"Intervention Inevitable"

LAHORE, Aug. 25.

The hope that Allied action in Iran will be confined to measures designed to prevent the recurrence of conditions in the country which have made present intervention inevitable is expressed by the "Civil and Military Gazette" in the course of a leading article.

Britain and Russia, says the paper, would have been only too willing to desist from action themselves, had the Government of Iran showed willingness and capacity to guarantee their country's effective neutrality and to guard against the sabotage by Nazi agents of supplies on which the Allied forces depend. Unfortunately, the Iran authorities resented warnings and ignored their ramifications.—A.P.

"Allies Have Taken Bold Initiative"

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says: "Britain and Russia could not remain indifferent to Iranian 'Sangfroid.' Iran under Nazi control would constitute a serious threat not only to the rear of Russia but to countries in the Middle East and India. Iranian oil and other resources would also have fallen into Nazi hands. Britain and Russia could not look with equanimity upon such a grave eventuality. That explains their present joint military action which shows that the Allies have begun to take the initiative boldly, which formerly the Germans had.—A.P.

Satyamurti On Indo-Burma Agreement

MADRAS, August 25.

"Unless the right of free entry of Indians in general in consonance with the assurance and pledges given in the past is assured the agreement would be entirely unacceptable to us, Indians", observed Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M. L. A. (Central) in the course of a statement on the Indo-Burma agreement.

"The main object of the agreement", he said, "seems to be not the stopping of the unfair competition of Indian labour, but the elimination and extermination of the trade, business, and industry of Indians and of driving out of the country those who are engaged or employed therein."—A. P.

INDIAN STUDENTS & INNS OF COURT

No Objection To Admission 'In Absentia'

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

The Joint Committee of the four Inns of Court in London have agreed that, during the present war, there is no objection to the admission of Indian students *in Absentia*.

This decision of the Inns is conveyed to the Information Bureau of Calcutta University by the High Commissioner for India in London.

"But the students so admitted" states the communication from the High Commissioner "shall not be called to the Bar without having made such personal attendance and study in this country as may be satisfactory to the Benchers of their respective Inns. The period of personal attendance and prescribed study will be decided by each Inn of Court on the merits of the particular case."

The communication points out that candidates will not be eligible to take any of the Bar Examinations held in India until their admission has been formally approved. But, it is understood that the Secretary of the Council of Legal Education will be prepared to write direct to candidates as soon as possible after notification of their application for admission, to give such advice and help as they may need regarding the necessary studies in preparation for the First Bar Examination.

Indian students, who are qualified for admission as Bar student and desire to submit an application for admission to one of the four Inns of Court *in Absentia*, are accordingly instructed to communicate with the Education Department of the High Commissioner for India's Office in London.—A. P.

JOURNALISTS' CLUB FOR HYDERABAD

Hydari Exhorts Pressmen To Work For Communal Unity

HYDERABAD (Dn.), August 25.

Sir Akbar Hydari opened the Hyderabad Journalists' Club this evening. He also announced, on behalf of the Government, a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Club.

As regards the question of including a representative of the State Legislative Council in the Club, Sir Akbar suggested that a panel of names should be submitted to Government for nomination therefrom.

In his address, Sir Akbar asked journalists to realise their responsibility as "makers and interpreters of public opinion."

Sir Akbar also had informal talks with journalists in the course of which he said that he strove all his life for Hindu-Muslim unity, but it pained him to see that all his efforts resulted in a zero. He exhorted journalists to unite and work for the good of all communities.—United Press.

Controversy Over Harijan Right To Use Crematory

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, August 26.

It is reliably understood that the controversy over Harijans' right to use the Hindu crematory has created a very tense atmosphere in the public mind of Ville Parle,

A month back Harijans were refused permission to use the crematorium and the press report on this question had arrested the attention of Mr. Mahadeo Desai who, when he came to Vile Parle on Tilak Jayanti, passed severe remarks over some the unequal treatment meted out to their community brethren. Since then the people are very much upset over the question.

It is understood that Mr. Paranjpye, a trustee has lodged complaint in the police against those Harijans who, despite the refusal, have made use of this cremation ground accusing them of trespass, and polluting the Hindu crematorium. But the police after hearing the whole case, finds no objection in Harijans using the crematorium and no action is being taken against them

Dr. Hiralal, a prominent citizen, has appealed to the people of Vile Parle to condemn the attitude of the trustees and requested the public to join hands to make it a common cause with Harijans.

A.-I Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Venue

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, August 25.

The Standing Committee of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan decided to hold the next session of the Sammelan at Abohar (Punjab). It will be recalled that the session was to be held in Hyderabad (Deccan) but Hyderabad Government did not permit the holding of the session in their territory.

SEVA SAMITI

At a meeting of the General Council of Seva Samiti, Allahabad, Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya was elected President of the Samiti and Dr. Hirdaynath Kunzru General Secretary and the following were elected Vice-Presidents: Mohammadali Nami. Seth Padampat Singhania, Rai Bahadur Sir Badridas Goenka, Dr. Narayan Prasad Asthana, Seth Ranglal Jajodia, Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, Sir Shri Ram and Seth Ghanshyamdas Birla.

PARLE MUNICIPALITY

Disorderly Scenes

(From Our Correspondent)

KHAR, August 25.

At a special general meeting of the Vile-Parle-Andheri Municipality, held on Sunday morning an awkward situation arose on the question of Vice-Presidentship.

The controversy on the above question has been raging for over a month.

Mr. L. Misquitta of the Independent Party, who has been the Vice-President for sometime, had sent a letter stating, "I herewith send my resignation," but in a Board meeting subsequently called to elect a Vice-President in his place, it was argued by the Independent Party that there should have been a separate letter of resignation accompanying Mr. Misquitta's letter and since such a letter was not there; it made the resignation ineffective. This contention was not upheld by the Congress Party and at the last meeting of the Board which was not attended by members of Independent Party. Mr. V. V. Salestekar had duly elected as Vice-President by a majority of votes.

On Sunday morning at the meeting as Mr. C. D. Barfiwalla, the President of the Municipality, was absent, Mr. L. Misquitta occupied the Chair to which a certain section of the members opposed. Mr. J. Gomes requested Mr. Misquitta to vacate the Chair in the interest of a civic board meeting. Just then Mr Salestekar, who was considered to be the duly elected Vice-President arrived in the hall and a situation became rather embarrassing both Mr. Misquitta and Mr. Salestekar claimed the right to preside.

There was much excitement and shouting as the respective parties wanted to carry the weight of their arguments and have their own way. The position continued to be unworthy of a civic body when threats and challenges were exchanged. After a time, the Independent party members walked out under protests and Mr. Salestekar, thereupon, declared the meeting adjourned till Monday night; while Mr. Misquitta, still claiming his right, declared the meeting adjourned "sine die".

It is learnt from a reliable source that the whole question of Vice-Presidentship has been now referred to the Collector, Bombay Suburban District, and it is hoped that with proper understanding and co-operation the dispute will be settled amicably.

FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION

Conference In Calcutta

The Joint Secretaries of the Organising Committee of the Friends of the Soviet Union write from 27 Baker Road, Alipore:

"In Calcutta an All-India Conference of the 'Friends of the Soviet Union' will be held about the middle of September, with a view to placing the organisation on a nation-wide basis.

Rabindranath Tagore, greatest among friends of the Soviet Union, was to have acted as our patron. Death has wrenched him from our midst, but his spirit remains an inspiration.

Before the Conference assembles, we are bringing out two publications on different aspects of Soviet achievement—in Bengali and in English. In the meantime, we are holding meetings and publishing pamphlets with a view to popularising the work of the Soviets and removing the many misconceptions about them which are common in our country.

Details about the Conference will be announced shortly. Communications from all who are interested in the projected organisation and who are willing to lend their co-operation are very welcome."

BOAT WITH JUTE BALES SINKS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.

A country boat laden with several bales of jute sank in river Hooghly following a collision with a flat this afternoon.

The boat was coming towards Calcutta from the southern side. The crew, who were thrown overboard as a result of the impact, were all rescued.—A. P.

THE KUMAR TEXTILES

P. O. KAKKAT, N. Malabar

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LAST DAY!
All Good Things Come In Fours!
Four Mothers
Priscilla Lane · Rosemary Lane
Lola Lane · Gale Page
Claude Rains · Jeffrey Lynn · Eddie Albert
May Robson · Frank McHugh · Dick Foran
Directed by WILLIAM KEIGHLEY
A WARNER BROS.—First National Picture
Original Screen Play by Stephen Morehouse Avery
Suggested by the Book, "Sister Act" by Fanny Hurst
TOMORROW!
Spencer TRACY Mickey ROONEY
MEN of BOYS TOWN

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE RETURN OF FRANK JAMES IN TECHNICOLOR
Also CHURCHILL'S SPEECH in Latest WAR NEWS

21st Week ONE and ONLY
FILM that is BEST
NEW THEATRES' Top-Notch Hit!
"LAGAN" Starring: SAIGAL, KANAN, NAWAB.
Direction: NITIN BOSE
MINERVA
Daily: 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m.

REGAL At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TO-DAY
"3 SMART GIRLS GROW UP"
with DEANNA DURBIN
Tomorrow
"100 MEN & A GIRL"
NEXT FRIDAY:
Alice FAYE · Don AMECHE · Carmen MIRANDA
"THAT NIGHT IN RIO"
IN TECHNICOLOR!
Plans Open. Book Early.

Women hating each other for loving the same men!
INGRID BERGMAN · WARNER BAXTER
Memorable . . . the story of their feuds, romances, valiant destiny!
ADAM HAD FOUR SONS
with SUSAN HAYWARD
RICHARD DENNING · ROBERT SHAW
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NEW EMPIRE
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BRINGS YOU A NEW KIND OF ROMANCE SET TO A NEW TUNE OF LOVE
in CHITRA PRODUCTIONS'
KANCHAN
NEXT CHANGE AT
IMPERIAL

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Sud 5, 1997
Muslim: Shaban 3, 1360
Parsi: Aspandarmad 27, 1310
Hightide: 2-40, 14-45
Lowtide: 8-26, 20-57
Sunrise: 5h. 23m.
Sunset: 6h. 58m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

KHAN BAHADUR PIROJSHA EDULJI GHAMAT expired Tuesday morning. Late Head Appraiser, Bombay Customs. Funeral Doongerwadi Bhabha Bangli, 8 a.m. (S.T.) to-day.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY: A clinical meeting will be held at Society's rooms to-day (Wednesday) at 4-15 p.m.

POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Annual dinner 8-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) at Cricket Club of India.

UTKARSHA MANDAL AND AZAD DAL: Sjt. Nanabhai Bhat will deliver a public lecture on "Wardha Scheme of Education" to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. at Free Library Hall, Patan Jain Mandal, Building No. 2, Marine Drive.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: A public study class on the subject of "Theosophy and Education" from the Key to Theosophy by H. P. Blavatsky, will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building opposite Flora Fountain.

Y. M. C. A. STUDENT BRANCH: To-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. Dr. H. C. Mukerji, of Calcutta will deliver a lecture on "A challenge to the youth of India" in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Student Y. M. C. A., Lamington Road. The Rev. Dr. John McKenzie will preside.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Members and their guests are invited to a meeting of the Progressive Group at Green's on Monday, 1st September, at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. Verrier Elwin, the well-known anthropologist, will speak on "Personal Experiences of village life."

Polish Tribute To Tagore

Madame Sophia Wadia has received a cable from the Polish P.E.N. members, now refugees in London, "expressing their heartiest condolence on the death of Rabindranath Tagore one of the most human personalities of our time."

'RABINDRANATH TAGORE': Under the auspices of Bombay Jain Yuvak Sangh, a public meeting will be held at Bhavatsky Lodge near French Bridge, Chowpatty at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), when Srj. Chimanlal Chakubhai Shah will speak on "Rabindranath Tagore", Sri. Mahadeo Haribhai Desai presiding.

THIRD SUCCESSIVE WIN

MADRAS: August 26.

For the third year in succession R.J.W. Moses (Engineering College) won the inter-Collegiate Tennis Singles Championship, when he beat L. Sambath (Medical College) last gvening in the final by three sets to two. The match which was played on the Law College courts was productive of a good standard of the game.

Scores:—R. J. W. Moses beat L. Sambath 5—7, 6—3, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.—A. P.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Return of Frank James". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Man Made Monster". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Four Mothers". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Lucky Partner". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Adam Had Four Sons". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Bambaiwali". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Sister". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar". Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Charanoki-Dasi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Shadi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Holiday in Bombay". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Amrit". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Akela". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Pardesi". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Bandhan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

Ganapati Functions In City

TO-DAY'S (WEDNESDAY'S) PROGRAMMES

AT Y.M.H.A.: Mrs. Jamunabai Hirlekar will deliver a lecture in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum at 6-30 p.m. on "Modern Currents in Education". Mrs. Kusum Shahane will preside 9-15 p.m. Violin Solo by Prof. D. G. Palusker.

TARDEO SARVAJANIK GANESHOTSAVA: There will be a Ganapati festival for ten days. The first day's celebrations began on Tuesday at Goragandhi Compound, Arthur Road, Tardeo. And there will be some entertainment every evening starting at 8 p.m. All are cordially invited.

AT G. S. B. CO-OP. HOUSING SOCIETY, MATUNGA: Haldi Kunku 3 to 5 p.m. Visarjan 5-30 p.m.

AT C. K. P. GANESHOTSAV MANDAL, DADAR: Mr. K. B. Vaidya, Managing Director and Chief Editor of the "Canton Daily Sun" and "Canton Truth", who has just returned from China will deliver a public lecture on "China's Struggle against Japan" to-day (Wednesday) at 7-30 p.m. at the C. K. P. Dnyati-Griha, Ram Maruti Road, Dadar, Bombay.

AT SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE'S MAHILA SEVA MANDAL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN: At 5 p.m. 'Powadas' by Mrs. Krishnabai Charigaonker. At Chembur Hindu Colony 9 p.m. Local Programme.

KALYAN ANDHRA ASSN: To-day's programme Harikatha in Telugu on Manucharitra by Sjt. P. V Sharma

INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS (India): An informal meeting will be held on Monday, 1st Sept. at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the Institution Room at Kent House, when Mr. D. R. Kaprekar, B.Sc., S.T.C., will speak on his researches about "Some Wonderful New Numbers." The talk will be preceded by tea and light refreshments.

P.E.N. ALL-INDIA CENTRE: A special general meeting of the P.E.N. All-India Centre will be held at 6 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) in the Syndicate Room of the Bombay University Building, to pay homage to the memory of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and to express the Centre's sense of loss in the sad demise of its late National President. All members are requested to be present.

BOMBAY-AHMEDABAD SERVICE RESUMED

AHMEDABAD: August 26.

After an interruption of two weeks through running of trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad will be resumed from tomorrow morning except two Up and two Down local passenger trains, which will continue to be transhipped as is being done at present during daylight to allow repair work to continue over Meshva Bridge, which was damaged by floods on 13th inst.—A.P.

MURDER IN TRAIN

I.M.S. Officer Brutally Assaulted On Way From Deolali To Bombay

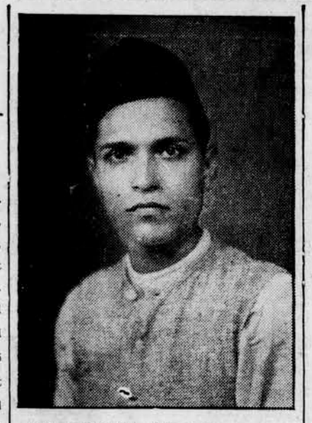
A few minutes after he entrained at Deolali on Monday night, Capt. S. S. Apte, I.M.S., Recruiting Medical Officer at Poona, was, it is alleged, brutally stabbed by two Anglo-Indian soldiers, who jumped from the train and succeeded in escaping. Capt. Apte was coming to Bombay from Deolali and hardly has he travelled a few miles when the "alarm" chain of the train was pulled near Asvali outer signal post and the train was brought to a stand still. It was about 11 p.m. at the time. The guard of the train, along with the brakesman, rushed to the compartment where the chain was pulled and found Capt. Apte in a pool of blood lying on the floor. Capt. Apte was then conscious and in reply to the guard stated that two Anglo-Indian soldiers clad in khaki had attacked him and in the struggle he had pulled the "alarm" chain when the miscreants ran away The guard rendered first aid to the injured Captain who was bleeding profusely and started the train and brought him to Igatpuri where he was given in charge of the Station Master as well as the Railway Police. Capt. Apte was then rushed to the Civil Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries soon after his admission. The second class compartment No. 3103 was then detached and kept under police control. The Railway Police are making enquiries.

GUARD INJURED IN TRAIN COLLISION

MADRAS, August 26.

A goods train coming to Madras collided with a stationary train last night at Pedapariya station, 77 miles from Madras on the Madras-Calcutta line, according to information received here. It is reported that the guard was injured and the brake-van and two wagons damaged.

As a result of the accident, the Calcutta Mail train arrived in Madras over four hours late.—A. P.



Sjt. Ratanlal Upadhiya, prominent public worker of Central India, who was sentenced to three and half years' by the Indore State Magistrate under Defence of India Rules and who was recently released from the State Jail after serving imprisonment for one and half year as his sentence was quashed by the Sessions Judge, has arrived in Bombay. He was given a reception by the workers of Central India at a meeting held at Kalbadevi, Bombay.

Debate On Inter-Communal Marriages

That inter-communal marriages are conducive to the growth of communal harmony was the subject of a debate under the auspices of the Kannada Sabha of Dadar. Mr. Karianna Shetty presided.

Mr. A. N. Rao, in opening the debate maintained that inter-communal marriages would go a long way in solving communal problems and thus an important obstacle in the path of the country's progress would be eliminated. If the political leaders of the country took up this question in right earnest, to a certain extent, meaningless slogans like Pakistan and Dravidastan would disappear.

Mr. T. S. Hedge in opposing the proposition said that inter-communal marriages would increase the number of communities and thus give an impetus to the forces of disruption.

Messrs. A. S. Pandit, A. Venkatrao, Shama Shetty, Rangarao and others also spoke.

The proposition was carried by a majority vote.

(Continued from Col. 7)

have declined the appointment altogether. The general impression is that the Viceroy has selected Sir Akbar Hydari owing to his unique standing in the country as an elder statesman so that he may virtually come to occupy the position of leader for the Indian non-official members and aid the working of the Cabinet in the arduous and difficult days to come. Nothing is yet known definitely about the date of arrival of Sir Firoze Khan Noon and Dr. Raghavendra Rao nor of the assumption of office of the other two. It does not appear that the first meeting of the expanded Cabinet in its full strength will be possible before October. Sir Girja leaves this week for Ceylon and will probably not be able to reburn before the middle of September. After completing the work in connection with the Indo-Burma agreement and the Indo-Ceylon talks, he expects to hand over charge to his successors and leave for America beore the end of the month.

BURMA TALKS.

For four days continuously the Indian delegates from Burma have been engaged in discussions with Sir G. S. Bajpai on the terms of the Indo-Burma agreement. The suggestions made by the Indian delegates for improving the agreement and removing its harsh features have been fully discussed. sent. So far as the Government of India to take up the question with the Government of Burma and see how far the agreement can be modified by mutual consent. So far as the Government is concerned, it appears to be willing to reopen to question with the Burma Government and use its influence to secure modifications and assurances urged by Indian commercial bodies and others, but it is difficult to say how far the present Government of Burma will be prepared to go to conciliate Indian opinion. The present Ministry in Burma is known to be liberal in its policy and accommodating in its dealings with the Government of India. It is not likely to take up a reclacitrant attitude and refuse to oblige the Government of India if the latter presses for some modifications on the basis of discussions which have taken place in this country and the apprehensions genuinely felt by the Indian community in Burma. An official announcement has also been made regarding the Bajpai delegation to Ceylon. In this case care has been taken to add two prominent non-officials to the delegation, to make it clear that the coming talks will only be exploratory and to postpone for the present the trade talks. As the Bandranaike group in Ceylon, which is mainly responsible for the failure of the talks last year, has now more of less been isolated owing to internal political differences in Ceylon, the chances are that the majority group led by Mr. Senanaike may show itself more accommodating this time.

Future Of Indian Defence Council

Lively Speculations In Official And Non-Official Circles In Simla

All-India Radio Gives One-Sided View Of India's Reactions To Churchill—Roosevelt Broadcast

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 24.

Simla has been buzzing with intense activity during the last few days, the imbroglio in Punjab Ministerialist politics, the Indo-Burma talks behind closed doors, the dissection of the Government of India's financial policy at the Public Accounts Committee and various other conferences. As the Viceroy is also back from his long, though uneventful, tour, it has given added interest to the political and other activities in the capital. An important visitor to Simla last week was the Nawab of Chhattari, the Prime Minister—designate of Hyderabad, who met both the Viceroy and the Governor of the Punjab. His talks are said largely to have related to the recent sensational developments in Muslim League politics. Sir Sikandar had an interview with the Viceroy before he left for Bombay with his two Muslim colleagues in the Punjab Cabinet. At the moment political circles in the Punjab are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the Bombay meeting, for upon it depends the course of politics in the province in the next few months. Important developments are expected at the coming meeting of the Punjab Assembly, partly because of the Sikh opposition which is gathering strength and partly because of the new turn in Muslim League politics which is bound to reflect itself in the party alignments in the Legislature.

UNCERTAIN FUTURE

Indications of what may be expected during the coming autumn session of the Central Legislature are already available in the talks here among members now in Simla for various meetings. The Muslim League party is awaiting Mr. Jinnah's instructions whether they should boycott the Legislature as a protest against the Council expansion or whether they should stay and show their resentment in other ways. Even if they decide to stay, their role is expected to be one of increased opposition to the Government in a manner more pronounced than ever before. As they are the largest single party left in the House, it would be interesting to watch their activities. The Nationalist party, formerly led by Mr. Aney, is in a peculiarly difficult position. One section of it, particularly the Bengal group, which is strongly nationalist, does not seem to be happy over Mr. Aney's decision. There are members like Sirdar Sant Singh in it who are strongly opposed to the "expansion" proposals and cannot be expected to change their attitude merely because of the presence of their ex-leader on the Treasury Bench. While efforts are being made to reorganise the party so as to include Muslim and other members, there are also proposals to make it a limb of the All-India Hindu League. Its future is now in the balance. So also is that of the newly formed party of Independents led by Sir Henry Gidney, as there are already reports of defections There is reason to think that though the number of elected members attending the session may be comparatively small, it will have a fairly exciting time—all the more so if the Government decides to introduce a supplementary Finance bill for additional taxation.

CHURCHILL DECLARATION.

The Eight-point Roosevelt-Churchill declaration—particularly the commentary of Mr. Attlee which accompanied it—came as a pleasant surprise to Simla. It is not unlikely that the British Government anticipated fully the reactions in this country. In any case official circles in Simla are reported to have paid more than ordinary attention to the comments in his country on the declaration. The Secretary of State must by now be fully aware of the universal feeling in India that Mr. Winston Churchill should follow up this declaration by an unequivocal statement assuring the people of India that the declaration applies in every respect to their future also. A broadcast by the Viceroy on the subject would be helpful also if he can take an early opportunity to do it on behalf of His Majesty's Government. It is not known however, if anything in this direction can be expected in the near future to satisfy Indian demands.

In this connection, there is a good deal of criticism of the policy pursued by the All-India Radio. In giving Indian press comments on the Roosevelt-Churchill declaration the All-India Radio took a one-sided view and made no mention whatever of the demand made in every Indian paper that if, as was stated in the declaration, the principle of self-determination was accepted by the British Government, it should be made clear that it would apply equally to India. It is only fair to ask that if the All-India Radio wishes to give a summary of Indian Press comments, it should be impartial and fully representative and not one-sided.

NEW CABINET.

Only one new member of the Viceroy's Council has so far taken charge—Sir H. P. Mody. He has already settled down to his new duties as the head of the Supply organisation. The general anticipation in political circles is that though from the political point of view Sir Homi may not be able to influence the Government's policy, his drive and energy may be helpful to the cause of industrialisation. Sir Homi, even as a non-official, was one of the chief advisers of Sir Ramaswami Mudallar who, as Commerce Member, has been trying to do something for promoting industrial research and helping the establishment of new industries. The two together have now the opportunity to show a more forward policy for the rapid development of Indian industries than has been evident so far. The next two to join the Viceroy's Council are Sir Akbar Hydari and Sir Sultan Ahmed. There have been rumours that Sir Akbar may serve in the Government of India only for six months or so. It is true that owing to his age he may like to retire from active official life, but it is difficult to believe that he would have accepted the appointment only for six months. If he is not able to continue longer, he would rather

(Continued in Col. 4)

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1941

MUSLIM LEAGUE AND GOVERNMENT

The issues before the Muslim League Working Committee's meeting in Bombay were not merely of personal interest nor did they involve merely the prestige of the League. They had also some constitutional importance and involved proprieties of public life in India. Having failed to satisfy the League in negotiations with its President, the Viceroy attempted to decoy some of its leaders without the knowledge of the President. This was improper and should not be encouraged by the public, whichever may be the public body concerned and however unreasonable some of its terms pressed upon Government. If the Viceroy was keen on his manoeuvres—they have been familiar in the history of British India—they should have been carried on with the knowledge of the League or its President. Similarly, if the leaders concerned felt it necessary for any special reasons to work on a body whose plan had been expressly rejected by the League, they should have at least immediately informed the President about it or resigned from the League. If Government insisted on the matter being strictly confidential the leaders should have refused to co-operate with them without the knowledge of the League President. The secret collusion of the Government and the leaders shows they all planned to confront the League with a settled irretrievable fact and thereby create a breach in its policy. Thus was created a situation very much like that in which the Congress Premier of the C. P. was involved a few years ago. Like the Congress, the League was compelled to take a serious view of the collusion in order to vindicate, not only its own prestige and discipline, but also the proprieties and decencies of public life.

Wanted Explanation

The three Premiers, who agreed to work on the National Council, pleaded that they did so because they were nominated on the Council as Premiers and as such they could not refuse to co-operate in the defence of the country. But it appears from the proceedings of the League meeting that in his letter to Mr. Jinnah, written just before the formation of the Defence Council was announced, the Viceroy stated that the Premiers had been nominated as representatives of the Muslim community. Similarly, when Mr. Amery stated in the Commons while announcing the Council that the Viceroy had secured "the co-operation of many representative men some of whom are members of the League," it was clear that Government nominated the all too willing Premiers because of their connection with the League. The subsequent explanation offered by Mr. Amery that the Premiers were appointed to the Council in their official capacity was, as Mr. Jinnah pointed out, an afterthought and was certainly in glaring contrast with the contents of the Viceroy's letter to Mr. Jinnah. That contrast calls for an explanation, especially in view of the statement of Sir Sikander Hyat Khan who deserves commendation for the manner in which he has made amends for his mistake. Two of the Premiers have agreed to resign from the Council because they have found from the Viceroy's letter to Mr. Jinnah and the latest explanation of Mr. Amery that Government have given different reasons at different times for nominating them and have exploited their responsible position and representative character in aiming a blow at the League itself. We shall not be surprised if before long other League members also resign from the Defence Council. The rebuke which the League has administered to the Viceroy and Mr. Amery is fully deserved.

A Constitutional Issue

An issue of some constitutional importance should also be noted in this connection. It seems to have been tacitly admitted by many that a Premier, if called upon as such by the Viceroy to work on any war committee, is under an obligation to accept the responsibility. This is clearly a mistake. A Premier is under no such obligation. He is free to decline the post or to appoint a representative or to decline to offer any co-operation against his will. He is responsible only to the Legislature. It is true that by the exercise of their extraordinary powers the Viceroy and even the Governors can get many things they want for war purposes. But a Premier is under no obligation to be a tool in their hands. Finally, the most important lesson to be learnt from the present affair is that Government ought not to be encouraged to tamper with the solidarity or discipline of any political body by unfair means, be it the League, or the Congress or the Hindu Mahasabha. Weapons found serviceable in assailing one body will not fail to be used against others in turn. The only way to confound anti-national tactics is for all nationalist bodies to present a united front in the struggle for the independence and integrity of the Indian nation.

Warning To Japan

Apart from his reference to the "one by one" Nazi technique of enslaving free countries and a significant hint to the surviving neutrals, two other points are noteworthy in Mr. Winston Churchill's broadcast as of immediate importance. The first relates to the pledge that "no barrier must be allowed to stand in the way of full aid by the Western Democracies to Russia". That pledge is already in the process of being implemented. At any rate operations have begun in Iran. With the conclusion of these operations, the Western Democracies will have established a valuable line of communication with Russia.

The second point relates to Japan. Mr. Churchill attacked the military clique in Tokyo in refreshingly frank language and bluntly told it that "Japanese threats to Siam, Singapore and the Philippines must stop." But the problem of what will be done if the threats do not stop still remains obscure. Mr. Churchill mentioned some negotiations patiently conducted by the U. S. A. for a peaceful settlement with Japan. He earnestly hoped that they would succeed, but in case of failure, "we shall, of course," he declared, "range ourselves unhesitatingly at the side of the United States" Official circles in Tokyo deny all knowledge of any such negotiations. Probably this denial is greatly exaggerated. But the point that emerges from Mr. Churchill's warning is that it is the U. S. A. which will decide the action to be taken jointly by the Democracies. The question that immediately occurs to us is: Will the U. S. A. "shoot" if Japan does not heed the warning?

Savage Sentence

After an unconscionably long trial lasting for about nineteen months the Sessions Judge of Rutlam State has sentenced several leaders of the State Praja Mandal to rigorouos imprisonment for seven years or more. The case was called the Rutlam Conspiracy Case but the accused had done nothing more than attempt to organise peacefully the masses in the State for the purpose of winning their constitutional rights, as the Congress has been doing all over British India. The sentences cannot but be described as savage and, if they are not revised, must bring disgrace on the administration of Rutlam. Attempts are being made to file an appeal and they must be supported in every possible way. It is obvious that the Government want to frighten the people into abandoning all their agitation. The people must refuse to be frightened or coerced. They must continue their struggle in co-operation with other States of Central India and the All-India States Peoples' Conference.

INVASION OF EUROPE

Why It Cannot Be Undertaken Now

By LIEUT-GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS BROWNRIGG

At a moment when the new intense Nazi offensive in the Ukraine is appearing to make some headway, it is important to realise the manifold difficulties which stand in the way of Britain giving more active aid to Russia, as at first sight there might seem to be some grounds for this suggestion.

On land it is true that the forces of the Empire face an active enemy on only one front, Libya. In Syria the sad but necessary campaign is over; in Malay the largely reinforced garrison awaits in confidence any further aggressive move by Japan; and in this island we have the largest force ever maintained on war footing supported by nearly 2,000,000 Home Guards.

This array of facts may cause the question to be asked whether the time has not come for us to "attack." But such questioning is only made by minds not turned to the altered tempo of modern war and unversed in the material needs of modern fighting.

An attempt now to launch an attack by land against Western Europe would be to play right into Hitler's hands. That such an attempt must and will be made before final victory is nearly as certain as anything can be; but to make it now would be akin to having launched an infantry assault in the last War against a prepared hostile defensive position in broad daylight without any artillery support.

★

Before Germany or German-occupied territory can be successfully invaded by their army, the Allies must obtain superiority in the air. There can, of course, be no absolute command in the air any more than there can be absolute command on sea, but the Allied position in the air must show at least as great a superiority over the enemy in that element as the Royal Navy now has over the Axis navies on the waters of the Mediterranean.

The attainment of air superiority is, therefore, a vital object whereto all lesser objects must give way; and its attainment is just as much in the interests of Russia as it is in those of the British Empire. Our air offensive against Germany must, therefore, be restricted to the maximum which can be spared without interfering with the attainment of the main objective. Maintenance of the objective is an old military principle the forgetting of which has been the cause of many a military failure. To increase the strength of our bombing raids on Germany at the expense of our long-term policy of obtaining air superiority over the Luftwaffe would be to make a strategical mistake of the first magnitude. I am quite sure that the Russian High Command are as well aware of this elementary but most important military maxim as are the members of our War Cabinet.

At the moment, our best efforts on land can be made in the factory and in intensive military training, whilst the Russians are giving their best contribution, gaining time for the factories of Britain and America to produce the "tools" for the great and final battle. But this is not to admit for one moment that the forces of the Empire have been or are being idle.

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The Atlantic life-line holds owing to the ceaseless vigil of the Royal Navy and the R. A. F. and the unflagging energy and courage of our merchant marine; and on the offensive side, we have caused the enemy during the month of July a loss of shipping in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the North Sea of nearly half a million tons. During the same period our airmen and ground defences destroyed 410 hostile aircraft at a loss to themselves of 285 machines. These losses in the air show a remarkable contrast with the relative losses in the Battle of Britain last year when the Luftwaffe was attacking.

In short, the British Empire is compelled to keep to the strategical defensive until she has the sinews to stride and fly to victory at some time. We so often hear of operations on land referred to as "pincer movements." The British Empire has now to forge a mighty pair of pincers one end of which will be the R. A. F. in the air, and the other end the forces of the Empire on land supported by the rising masses of subjugated peoples freed at last from the rule of the Gestapo and ready to play their part behind the backs of their temporary conquerors.

Every day that the German armies and air armadas are kept employed by the Russians in the east is a day nearer the forging of this pair of Empire pincers. To use this instrument before it was ready would be to lose all. The loss of territory in Russia bears no relation to the value of time gained in its spirited defence. And time is gained as long as the Russian holds the Nazi in his grip, no matter where the wrestling may be taking place. The population of the British Empire could not support a force of sufficient size to march and roll alone into the heart of Germany until the Nazi will to win was cracking under the hammer blows of an overpowering air force (possibly provided by the combined air forces of Britain and Russia) and until the peoples in the conquered Continent have taken fresh heart to give active help in sabotage and subversive activities of all kinds behind the enemy's lines.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Turkey And Nazis

The "Volkisher Beobachter", the official organ of the Nazi party, is reported to have directed sharp attacks on Switzerland and Sweden for staying out of the "fight against Bolshevism." This may not signify anything more serious than one of the usual outbursts indulged against neutrals by the Nazis at irregular intervals. But it does emphasise Mr. Churchill's remark that "Sweden, Spain and Turkey stand appalled, wondering which will be struck down next." Incidentally, Mr. Churchill stressed rather significantly an analogy between Herr Hitler's Pacts with Russia and Turkey. Does he expect a Nazi counter-move through Turkey in answer to Anglo-Russian joint action in Iran? Anglo-Russian military occupation of Iran will constitute a great blow to Nazi strategy and open up a valuable line of supply to Russia. But it will be a desperate gamble to seek to avert this blow through Turkey. We do not know how the Turks have reacted to Anglo-Russian action in Iran, but there is no reason to think that they will allow a peaceful passage to German troops through their country.

Offensive Continues

Evidently the German High Command is maintaining the force of its third offensive against Russia unabated. The Russians have announced that after stubborn fighting they have evacuated Novogorad, about a 100 miles south-east of Leningrad. The threat to this very vital city is increasing in seriousness. But that is not to say that the Germans will capture it, much less capture it without crippling losses to themselves. If the Leningrad area is geographically vulnerable it is also most strongly defended. The German offensive, however, is certainly progressing and not only towards Leningrad. The Russians mention furious fighting near Dnepropetrovsk, the great iron and steel town just inside the bend of the Dnieper. It shows that the Russians have withdrawn to the east bank and are only fighting a rear guard action on bridgeheads in the west. The loss of important towns will be undoubtedly serious.

Hopeful Factors

But in terms of vital necessities in the present war, it is compensated for by the successful withdrawal of Marshal Budenny's main forces to the east of the Dnieper. They live to fight the Nazis. And this is very important. There are two other factors which may be expected to influence the present situation in favour of Russia. The first is the counter-offensive by General Koniev somewhere in the Smolensk area. It may be a local affair, but, if continued successfully, it will tend to relieve pressure on other Russian fronts. Secondly, rain, it is reported, has suddenly begun to fall both in the north and south. Now, the experience of the Polish tragedy teaches one not to rely too much on help of General Rain and Field Marshal Mud. But then in that campaign, the Germans were dealing with an army so pitifully unequipped that the intervention of rain and mud did not seriously interfere with their advance. The Russian Army is far different from the Polish. Rain and mud can render appreciable service as auxiliaries to its own powerful resources and equipment. It is, therefore, not impossible that rains, if they continue for a few days more, may help the Red Army to slow down the German advance considerably.

The Ganapati Festival

The Ganapati festival, which began yesterday, is observed in various parts of the country as a purely religious ceremony. But, in Maharashtra and adjoining areas Lokamanya Tilak's organising genius has converted the festival into a means of religious, social and even political propaganda to awaken the masses to their responsibilities in all these directions. Every day for about ten days inspiring national songs are being sung, lectures delivered on all questions of public interest, or physical culture demonstrations are being held. And men and women, little children and old folk, masters and servants all join in the festiva regardless of caste barriers.

Open To Harijans

The Lokamanya was particularly keen on using the occasion to bring on a common platform all Hindus who are ordinarily too caste-ridden to mix freely. He made it a point of honour to include even the so-called untouchables in these celebrations. In order to emphasize this point he once bore on his own shoulders an idol of Ganapati belonging to an Untouchables' group. Prejudices against these classes are now much weaker, thanks to the anti-untouchability efforts of Gandhiji, the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. V. D. Savarkar, the President of the Mahasabha, being a sworn foe of untouchability. Thus it is that many bodies organising the Ganapati festival vie with one another in admitting the Harijans right up to the "mandap" where the idol is installed. This is a happy feature of the festival and deserves to be even more common than it is today.

Intolerable

The General Secretary, Andhra Provincial Students' Federation, in the course of a memorandum addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, urges the withdrawal of the Government Order of June 13 last requiring a licence for running adult education classes by private organisations. He rightly points out that it is an unwarranted attack on the liberty of people for social service and on the birthright of people to attain literacy and minimum knowledge of the world to live as decent human beings. If the teaching in any place takes the form of any unlawful propaganda the persons concerned should be proceeded against according to law. But to prohibit any adult classes without a licence is to impose an intolerable humiliation. It is more worthy of Fascist dictators than of those who talk of freedom, "four freedms" and Eight Points. The people concerned should devise concerted action to vindicate their elementary rights.

Iran: A Brief Survey

(From A Correspondent)

The action taken by Russia and Britain in Iran can more easily be understood when it is realised that Iran, generally, is the back-door to the British position in the Middle East and India, and to Russia via the Caucasus.

CASPIAN PROVINCES

The terrain in this area is lowlying and so abundantly covered in trees and dense undergrowth as to be often impenetrable. The coast is fringed with a chain of sandhills, piled up by the surf and winds, which have forced the rivers and many streams to spread themselves out in wide morasses and lagoons. Temperature and rainfall are always moderate, but excessive humidity from June to September makes conditions very taxing, and mosquitoes render the lowland almost uninhabitable. From November to the middle of April the climate is temperate and healthy.

CENTRAL PLATEAU

This large area covers two-thirds of Iran and has a mean altitude of from three to four thousand feet. The greater part consists of mountains which run in numerous parallel ranges, generally from north-west to south-east. Some of these ranges run for over 100 miles at an altitude of 3,000 feet rising in places to 15,000 feet. In the centre of the plateau is a strip of desert, 800 miles long and from 100 to 300 miles wide, also running from north-west to south-east. The country-side is arid and bare, though heavy snowfall in winter keeps the hill-sides green, and affords grazing, while the valleys almost invariably contain streams of clear and fast running water.

There are extreme ranges of temperature, but the atmosphere is clear, dry and invigorating. From December to February snow falls everywhere and lies on the highest mountain ranges until June or July. The changes in season are very sudden and the hottest months are July and August, when the average maximum shade temperature rises to 105 degrees F. Dust, glare, flie and sandflies are the worst features of the summer. The rainfall is scanty and variable, generally occurring in November.

PERSIAN GULF LITTORAL

The terrain is a flat, alluvial plain, broken in only one place near Ahwaz by a 30-mile range of sand-hills rising to 200 feet. The level open plains are mostly barren and sprinkled with desert scrub, though some parts are cultivated. Between the coastal plain and the central plateau is a strip of very mountainous country, the Bakhtiari Range, which is extremely difficult for motor transport to negotiate.

The heat from June to September is intense and the humidity renders the climate particularly trying. In December, January and February it is cold, but freezing point is not reached. The rainfall occurs from November to February and averages five inches.

POPULATION AND TOWNS

The population of Iran amounts to some ten millions, made up of a number of distinct Iranian races; the Kurds, the Lurs and Bakhtiaris, the Quashgais and the Kurgelus. These still retain their distinctive ethonological and linguistic characteristics. Seventy-five per cent of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits and the remainder form an urban class of artisans and small tradesmen.

There are only four towns in Iran which have more than 10,000 inhabitants.—Teheran, the capital (over 500,000), Tabriz world-famous for its carpets (200,000), Isfahan, the central trade depot, (103,000), and Meshed, the famous Shi'a pilgrim centre (125,000). This city is the only one in the whole of Iran of any special religious significance to the Moslem world in general.

Other important centres are Ahwaz, capital of the south, Resht, through which most of the Caspian Sea trade passes, and the ports mentioned below.

The chief Iranian ports on the Persian Gulf are Bandar Shahpur, Khorramashahr, Abadan and Bushire. Bandar Shahpur is situated about 30 miles from the open sea and is the southern terminus of the Trans-Iranian Railway. Khorramshahr is the Headquarters of the Iranian Navy. Abadan is the oil port and refinery of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and is as modern, in many respects, as an English industrial town. On the Caspian the chief port is Pahlevi; there are also ports at Naushahr and Bandar Shah, the northern terminus of the Trans-Iranian Railway.

The Trans-Iranian Railway, 868 miles in length, crosses the country from Bandar Shah in the north to Bandar Shahpur in the south. As an engineering feat it represents a considerable achievement, running as it does, for a considerable part of its length through very difficult country. It is a single-track line all the way. From Teheran a branch line runs north-west as far as Zinjan and this will eventually be extended to join the line which runs from the Russian frontier to Tabriz. A branch line to Meshed is also under construction and has reached Shahrud.

The Iranian Government has attached great importance to the development of its roads and, in spite of the difficulties of finance, the great distances to be covered and the mountainous nature of the country, its efforts have met with considerable success and a network of roads covers the country and connects all places of importance. The basis of this network of roads is the rectangle Kazvin Teheran-Qum-Hamadan, and it will be seen that all roads leading into the country join up with this rectangle.

(a) From Trans-Caspia: A railway runs from Merv to Sarakhs, Meshed and thence there is a road through Meshed to Teheran. This, however, is a very round-about way of reaching the important part of the country.

(b) From Caspian Ports: All three ports, Bandar Shah, Naushahr and Pahlevi are joined up to the rectangle by road, and in the case of the first by rail as well.

(c) Through the Caucasus: There is a railway and a road from Julfa to Tabriz from which a good road runs to Kazvin and a not-so-good road to Kermanshan and Hamadan. It would also be possible to go by road from Julfa round the western shores of Lake Urmia (Daryacheh - i - Shah), through Haiderabad, to Kermanshah.

(d) From Anatolia: There is a difficult road from Erzerum to Maku and thence to Tabriz.

(e) From Iraq: There are three main roads into the country from Iraq. The most northerly one runs from Rowanduz to Haiderabad, the central one from Khaniqin to Kermanshah and Hamadan, and the third from Basra to Kherramshah and Ahwaz, then northwards to Hamadan and Teheran.

OIL AREAS

The oil areas in Iran, leased by the Iranian Government to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company until 1993, mostly lie in the plain of Southern Arabistan at the head of the Persian Gulf. There is another small area at Naft-i-Shah, on the Iraqi-Iranian border north-west of Baghdad. Pipelines run from the two oilfields to refineries at Abadan and Kermanshah. The Naft-i-Shah field is also connected to Khaniqin in Iraq.

The importance of the oil industry to Iran is demonstrated by the fact that the oil royalty paid to the Government amounts to some £4,000,000 annually, this being about 10 per cent of the total national revenue. In addition, many Iranians occupy lucrative positions in the Company, and the railways obtain cheap fuel. The output from the Abadan refinery is the largest in the East, and in 1937 amounted to 10,000,000 tons.

The strength of the Army, which is on a conscript basis, is 126,000 officers and men, organised in 18 divisions and a mechanised brigade. Iran possesses considerable quantities of modern military equipment, but the Army has had little opportunity of using it, and so far not at all against a well equipped enemy. The Iranian Army, like the Russian Army until recently is one about whose fighting value little is known.

The small Air Force has approximately 125 aircraft. Iran also possesses a few small naval vessels stationed at the head of the Persian Gulf. Assistance was given by Italy in the training of Iranian naval personnel.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"The Russians resort to various ruses to entrap our troops, to demoralise them and to inflict heavy losses. Most of our losses have been due to these ruses which exploit the naivety of our troops. The Soviet fleet skilfully utilises the river ships at its disposal."

—Chief of the Rumanian General Staff

* * *

"It is significant that this is also the first time that Australians will be officers in the British and Indian units."

—Singapore Message.

Please don't foolishly wonder whether Indians, too, would be officers in British and Australian units. It would be —er—too significant.

* * *

The two Muslim Premiers have resigned from the Defence Council as a result of the disclosure by Mr. Jinnah of certain correspondence between him and the Bombay Governor.

The next move lies with Lord Linlithgow via Sir Roger Lumley.

* * *

At a local Pakistan meeting, one of the members of the League Working Committee declared that "they stood like one man behind the Muslim League and their Leader."

"Ein Volk, Ein Fuehrer, Ein Reich"!

* * *

Sir Abdullah Haroon also made a speech. But he disappointed. We had expected him to say at least a word or even half a word on the situation regarding Iran.

For, he is the head of the Muslim League Foreign Office and, notwithstanding Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, we have got to regard Sir Abdullah as an authority on Foreign Affairs.

* * *

Said the *News Chronicle* of London the other day: "The Premier's pledge that no barrier must stand in the way of bringing that help (to Russia) must and will be fulfilled."

It has certainly started being fulfilled.

* * *

London reports that "the Turkish Government in particular has been assured that His Majesty's Government pledge themselves in all circumstances to do nothing that would damage Turkey's interests."

This pledge was most necessary. The Turks might well have wondered what was in store for them. You see, they have Herr von Papen himself in their midst and that gentleman is equal to a good few thousand Fifth Columnists.

* * *

The United States Government, it is further reported, "have also been kept fully informed of the action taken by the British and Soviet Governments."

Couldn't they be also fully consulted?

* * *

Official circles in Tokyo deny all knowledge of negotiations between Japan and America as mentioned by Mr. Churchill.

In that case they would better have all knowledge of the next passage in Churchill's broadcast.

* * *

He was handsome but hard up, so nobody was surprised when he wooed an heiress—what's more, he won her.

At breakfast, on the first day of the honeymoon, the bride remarked:

"Does the fact that I have so much money make any difference to you, dearest?"

"To be sure, my love", he replied.

"What do you mean?" she asked in hurt surprise.

"It's such a comfort to know that, if I die you will be provided for."

LEAGUE CHARGES WHITEHALL WITH BREACH OF FAITH

Method Of Canvassing Muslims For Defence Council Deplored

Amery's Statements On Pakistan Condemned

BEGUM SHAH NAWAZ, CHHATARI AND SIR SULTAN CALLED UPON TO RESIGN THEIR POSITIONS IN TEN DAYS

Resolutions criticising the Viceroy for securing the association of certain members of the Muslim League with the scheme of expansion of his Executive Council as also the National Defence Council behind the back of the leader of the League, expressing concern at the widespread communal riots in the country, condemning the recent Indo-Burma Agreement, and criticising the recent pronouncements of the Secretary of State for India which, in the opinion of the League, amounted to a breach of faith with the Muslims of India, were passed by the Working Committee of the All India Muslim League which concluded its three-day session in Bombay on Tuesday.

The Committee considered the explanations offered by Sir Sultan Ahmed, the Nawab of Chattari and Begum Shah Nawaz, the first of whom has joined the Viceroy's Expanded Executive Council and the other two, the National Defence Council.

The Committee, in a resolution, have called upon all of them to resign from the positions which they have accepted. Sir Sultan Ahmed and Begum Shah Nawaz have been given ten days within which to tender their resignation, failing which, the President of the League has been authorised to take any action which he considers appropriate.

The Nawab of Chhattari has been called upon to tender resignation from the National Defence Council before he takes charge of the office of President of H. E. H. the Nizam's Executive Council.

FULL TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS

The following is the full text of the resolutions:—"The Working Committee have considered the explanation of Sir Sultan Ahmed It seems that he has not realised the gravamen of the complaint viz, that while he was a member of the Council of the All-India Muslim League he has associated himself with the scheme of expansion and reconstruction of the personnel of the Viceroy's Executive Council, as notified in the Communique dated the 21st of July 1941, and the constitution of the National Defence Council, which is a part and parcel of the scheme, as has been explained by the highest authority, the Secretary of State for India, in his statement in the House of Commons on the 22nd July, and further amplified by his speech and his reply to the debate in the House of Commons on the 1st of August 1941, in which he makes it quite clear that the appointment of Sir Sultan Ahmed to the Executive Council was a part of the scheme.

"In view of these facts, Sir Sultan Ahmed, having associated himself with the scheme against the express decision of the Muslim League and its general policy, the committee are of opinion that Sir Sultan Ahmed should resign his appointment to the Viceroy's Executive Council within ten days, failing which the Committee hereby give full authority to the President to take such action as he may deem necessary and proper."

"The Working Committee after considering the explanation of the Nawab of Chhatari, are of opinion that he, while still a member of the Council of the All-India Muslim League, by accepting the membership of the National Defence Council, has acted against the express decision of the Muslim League and its general policy, and call upon him to resign his membership of the National Defence Council.

"If the Nawab of Chhatari resigns the membership of the National Defence Council before he takes charge as the President of H. E. H. the Nizam's Council of Ministers and communicates the fact to the President no action will be necessary.

"In case the Nawab of Chhatari fails to submit his resignation from the National Defence Council within the time prescribed the president is hereby given full authority to take such action as he deems necessary and proper."

"The Working Committee after considering the explanation of Begum Shah Nawaz, are of opinion that she, while still a member of the Council of the All-India Muslim League, by accepting the membership of the National Defence Council, has acted against the express decision of the Muslim League and its general policy, and call upon her to resign her membership of the National Defence Council.

"If Begum Shah Nawaz resigns the membership of the National Defence Council within ten days and communicates the fact to the President no action will be necessary.

"In case Begum Shah Nawaz fails to submit her resignation from the National Defence Council within the time prescribed, the President is hereby given full authority to take such action as he deems necessary and proper."

ATTITUDE OF AMERY AND VICEROY DEPLORED

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League deplore that His Excellency the Viceroy should have gone out of his way to canvass the members of the Muslim League for securing their association with the scheme of expansion of the Executive Council and the constitution of the so-called National Defence Council within the terms of the offer of the 8th of August 1940, behind the back of the leader of the organisation, knowing full well the express decision of the Council of the League rejecting a scheme on similar lines by its resolution dated the 28th of September 1940, which was duly communicated to him by the President.

Further the Committee condemn the observations of Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State for India, made in the House of Commons in his speech on the 1st of August 1941 to the effect that he was glad "to think that regardless of party leaders and in defiance of party discipline, patriotic Indians have come forward to work for India's defence," thereby casting a serious reflection on the patriotism of those who do not approve of the scheme, and lauding the conduct of those who have been deliberately and by various manoeuvres weaned to commit a breach of party discipline.

The Working Committee are of the considered opinion that the recent decision to resuscitate and impose upon India, the scheme of expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the setting up of a National Defence Council was undertaken as a concession to the demands of the Hindus in utter disregard of the wishes of the Muslims of India and the solemn promises made to them and is intended to mislead public opinion in Great Britain and abroad.

CONCERN AT COMMUNAL RIOTS

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League are deeply concerned at the widespread riots in the country during the year and their recrudescence at several places soon after order was restored, which distinctly suggests an organised attempt on the part of the Hindus to crush the Muslim morale in places where they are in a minority, and urge upon the Government to take serious note of the situation, which has arisen on account of the speeches delivered from the Hindu platforms, inciting people to violence in their endeavour to create organised opposition to the just demands of the Muslims of India and to demonstrate that communal riots were not only confined to the Congress Government regime.

Further the Working Committee have received with surprise and alarm the information from its Provincial bodies that the attitude of Government officials generally has been unsympathetic in meeting Muslim demands and removing their just grievances. The Working Committee urge upon the Government to redress their grievances in this respect and to adopt adequate and effective measures for the protection of their lives and property.

Further the Working Committee draw the attention of the Government of India to the high-handed and arbitrary orders of the Government of Bihar in connection with the observance of the Bihar Sharif day and the banning of the publication of the Bihar Sharif enquiry committee report and declining to appoint special tribunals in order to secure fair trial and justice for the Musalmans.

INDO-BURMA AGREEMENT CONDEMNED

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League condemn the recent Indo-Burma agreement concluded without consulting the Indian Legislature or the Provincial Governments concerned and other responsible public opinion in the country, with the result that the vital economic interests of India in general and the trading interests and civic rights of the Muslim community in particular enjoyed by them for over a century, have been sacrificed and irreparably damaged. The Working Committee urge upon the Governor-General and the Secretary of State for India not to ratify the aforesaid agreement, and thus remove the serious discontent, which it has caused in all Indian trading circles and the offence it has given to the self-respect of the peoples of India.

PATNA RIOTING ECHO

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League considered the request of the Bihar Provincial Muslim League for defying the orders of the Bihar Government imposed upon the Musalmans in connection with Bihar Sharif disturbances. The Committee postponed their decision till further information was available.

"AMAZED & ALARMED"

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League are amazed and alarmed that Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State for India and a responsible Minister of the Crown should be permitted to make pronouncements which amount to a breach of faith with Muslim India and to resile from the declared policy of the British Government viz., that the constitutional issue will in no way be prejudiced by His Majesty's Government and that the solution of the constitutional issue will be dependent upon an agreement between the principal parties, as the following extracts from his speeches and the announcement of the Viceroy dated the 8th of August 1940 clearly disclose.

AMERY ON VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT

(1) Viceroy's announcement dated the 8th of August 1940:

"There are two main points which have emerged. On these two points His Majesty's Government now desire me to make their position clear.

"The first is as to the position of Minorities, in relation to any future constitutional scheme. It has already been made clear that my declaration of last October does not exclude the examination of any part, either of the Act of 1935, or of the policy and plans on which it is based.

"His Majesty's Government's concern, that full weight should be given to the views of the minorities in any revision, has also been brought out. That remains the position of His Majesty's Government. It goes without saying that they could not contemplate the transfer of their present responsibilities, for the peace and welfare of India to any system of Government whose authority is directly denied by large and powerful elements in India's national life.

"Nor could they be parties to the coercion of such elements into submission to such a Government.

"The second point of general interest is the machinery for building within the British Commonwealth of Nations, a new constitutional scheme, when the time comes. There has been very strong insistence that the framing of that scheme should be primarily the responsibility of Indians themselves, and should originate from Indian conceptions of the social, economic and political structure of Indian life.

His Majesty's Government are in sympathy with that desire and wish to see it given the fullest practical expression, subject, to the due fulfilment of the obligations, which Great Britain's long connection with India has imposed upon her and for which His Majesty's Government cannot divest themselves of the responsibility.

"Meanwhile they will welcome and promote, in any way possible, every sincere and practical step that may be taken, by representative Indians themselves, to reach a basis of friendly agreement, firstly on the form which the post-war representative body should take, secondly upon the principles and outlines of the constitution itself."

"FOUNDATION OF FREE GOVERNMENTS"

Mr. Amery's Statement dated the 14th of August 1940.

"Agreement, consent is, indeed the foundation of all free Governments of all true democracy. Decision by majority is not so much of the essence of Democracy as a practical convenience which pre-supposes for its proper working an antecedent general consent to the constitution itself. It has, indeed, in most federal constitutions been limited in various ways in order to safeguard the separate interests of the federating elements. To describe the need for such agreement as a veto on constitutional progress, is, I think, to do an injustice to the patriotism and sense of responsibility of those concerned. Agreement means not veto by any element but compromise, and willingness to compromise, in India as elsewhere is an essential test of the sense of responsibility on which free Government must be based."

REVOLUTIONARY ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. Amery's Statement dated the 22nd of April 1941.

"It was that the frame work of India's future constitution should be devised by Indians themselves and not by this House. That was a far reaching and indeed, revolutionary announcement, the full importance of which has not, I think, even yet been fully appreciated either in this country or in India."

"Even more important in this connection is the stipulation that the constitution itself, and also the body which is to frame it, must be the outcome of agreement between the principal elements in India's national life. That is an essential pre-requisite to the success of the future constitution. For if Indians cannot agree upon the kind of constitution they are prepared to work, how are they likely to agree upon the actual working of it?"

"I have dwelt deliberately upon Indian responsibility in the matter; for unless Indians are prepared to face that responsibility now, they will fail to face it hereafter. Any agreement imposed by us from without cannot survive the withdrawal of our power to enforce it. Only a real agreement, freely reached, can stand that test."

ULTIMATUM TO BRITAIN

The Working Committee strongly condemn the adverse criticism and remarks of Mr. Amery in his recent speech in the House of Commons with regard to the Lahore resolution of the All-India Muslim League popularly known as Pakistan resolution, without examining the scheme embodied therein and the circumstances which have driven the Muslims to demand partition of India into zones predominently Muslim.

The Working Committee call upon His Majesty's Government, to reassure the Muslims of India that His Majesty's Government will stand by their declarations and pledges solemnly given by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India on behalf of His Majesty's Government.

If this assurance reaffirming the declaration, which has been shaken by the recent ill-advised utterances of the Secretary of State for India, practically prejudging and condemning the Muslim League scheme of partitioning India, is not forthcoming within a reasonable time the Muslim League will be compelled to revise, of necessity, its policy and adopt such measure as it may deem necessary to resist any departure from the solemn pledges and assurances and the responsibility for the consequences that may ensure on account of this gross breach of faith will entirely rest on the British Government.

MUSLIM STATES IN NEAR EAST

In the course of another resolution Working Committee urged uupon "the British Government and their Allies to declare unequivocally that the Sovereignty and Independence of the Muslim States in the Near East will be immediately restored as soon as circumstances permit and that the pernicious system of Mandates and the creation of zones of influence for European Powers over these countries will not be resorted."

Barkatali Says, Amery Helped League Decision

BOMBAY, Aug. 26.

On the eve of his departure from Bombay, Malik Barkatali, member of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, issued the following statement:—

The proceedings of the Working Committee of the Muslim League, furnished a conclusive and striking proof of the solidarity of the Indian Mussalmans and of the unquestioned obedience which all sections of the League yield to their great and trusted leader, Mr. Jinnah. Those who had been banking on a clear and definite split amounting to revolt in the ranks of the League will find that all their expectations have been dashed to the ground and this great organisation has met this crisis which was facing it, with remarkable sagacity and political foresight.

TRIBUTE TO SIKANDAR.

"I must in this connection pay my due meed of praise to the Punjab Premier, who, as soon as the facts were explained to him, realised that a mistake had been committed and immediately in his splendid team spirit made up his mind to resign his membership of the National Defence Council.

"Sir Muhammad Saadulla, Premier of Assam, is also entitled to praise for falling in at once with the decision of the League.

"I hope that Mr. Fazlul Huq with his experience of public life extending over half a century, will lose no time in following suit.

AMERY HELPED.

There is also a lesson in our deliberation for British statesmen in general and for the Secretary of State, Mr. Amery, in particular. Nothing helped the Muslims to attain unanimity more than Mr. Amery's pointed reference to Muslim Leaguers as patriots, who regardless of Party leaders and in defiance of Party discipline had decided to fall in with his life-fated scheme of expanded Cabinet and an advisory National Council.

Muslim India also resented his reference to Pakistan as an impracticable scheme with insuperable difficulties in its way as an ill-advised sop to Hindu opinion. Muslim India's reply to Mr. Amery is clear and categoric.—A. P.

SULTAN AHMED'S EXPLANATION

PATNA, August 26.

"I have no statement to make at present. I shall await the formal receipt of the resolution of the Working Committee from the League authorities, said Sir Sultan Ahmed, Law Member-designate to the Government of India, when interviewed by the Associated Press for his views on the resolution of the League Working Committee asking him to resign from the Viceroy's Executive Council.

It is understood that Sir Sultan Ahmed in his letter to the Secretary of the All India Muslim League had explained that his appointment as Law Member was in a post which had been in existence for quite a long time and the Communique issued by H. E. the Viceroy did make a distinction between those who were appointed to new posts and those who had to fill existing vacancies.—A. P.

PREMIERS EAT HUMBLE PIE

Calcutta Press On League Decision

CALCUTTA, August 26.

"All honour to Mr. Fazlul Huq for the courage he alone has shown by refusing to bow down to the dictation of the boss of the Muslim League. By refusing to be browbeaten by coercive methods Mr. Fazlul Huq has, indeed, shown great strength of mind and courage of conviction." Thus observes the "Hindusthan Standard" commenting on the resolution of the Working Committee of the Muslim League regarding the proposed disciplinary action against the three Muslim Premiers.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says: "Mr. Jinnah has not only made Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, the Punjab Premier, and Sir Md. Saadullah, Premier of Assam, eat the humble pie, but has, through them, insulted the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India."

The paper continues, "Mr. Fazlul Huq has postponed his decision pending possession by him of the correspondence that had passed between Mr. Jinnah and the Bombay Governor. But the patent fact remains that the League has all along been for co-operation in the war effort.

Its grievance against the British Government is altogether different. It wants to virtually monopolise that co-operation.

The Premier might very well say that when co-operation is the object, it does not matter if the Bombay Governor's letter shows that the League Premiers had been invited not only as Premiers but as representative Muslims."—A P.

LEAGUE'S REPLY TO AMERY

Leaders Address Muslim Students' Meeting

BOMBAY, Monday.

Members of the Muslim League Working Committee addressed a gathering under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Students' Federation at Kaiser Baug, Dongri today. The Raja of Mahammudabad presided.

Mr. Husain A. Begmohamed, M.L.A., provisional President of the Bombay branch explained the Federation's aims and objects.

Sardar Aurangzeb Khan said that nothing could daunt the awakened Muslim Youths. He pointed out that the very fact that Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan had resigned from the War Defence Council indicated that there was no disruption in the Muslim ranks. Sir Sikandar's action was the proper reply to Mr. Amery that a Muslim was a Muslim first and last and all else was secondary to that fact.

He cited the example of the Harijans who could not line with the Hindus and would not co-operate with them. How much more impossible it was for the Muslims, he said, to line with the Hindus. Hence Pakistan was the only solution.

Sir Abdulla Haroon spoke of his younger days when the Muslims were almost a "fallen race".

It was only when the Muslims found out that it was impossible to line with the Hindus, that they had brought out the Pakistan scheme.

Pakistan, he concluded, was the way to live with self-respect.

Khan Bakth Jamal Khan, President, Frontier Provincial Muslim League, said that Pakistan literally existed in India about two centuries ago.

He exhorted the Muslim youth to strengthen the League's hands.

Mr. Kazi Mohamed Isa of Baluchistan said that in the present critical time, not words, but action was wanted.

The culture of the Muslims, the speaker said, was not Aryan, or Semitic, it was only Islamic.

The Raja of Mahammudabad made a brief speech in which he said that since all Muslims united in the name of Islam, sections and sub-sections did not matter, nor did colour and geographical divisions.

Sikander Explains

Why He Resigned From Defence Council

BOMBAY, August 26.

Sir Sikander Hayat Khan, the Premier of the Punjab, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

I agreed to serve on the National Defence Council not in my individual capacity but as the Premier of my Province by virtue of the office held by me. I accepted the membership of this Council like the Premiers of other Provinces in my ex-official capacity to represent the interests of my Province as a whole and not as a representative of any particular community. I have made it clear that in agreeing to serve on this Council in my official capacity, I had, according to my lights, done nothing in any way nor intended to violate any decision of the Muslim League or to do anything against the best interests of the Mussalmans. Moreover, as the representation on the Defence Council was being accorded to my Province, I honestly believed, and still maintain, that in view of the special interests of the Punjab in matters relating to Defence and the clear mandate of my Legislature and Party to render the fullest possible co-operation in war effort, I could not, without prejudicing the vital interests of my Province, have refused to serve on the Defence Council when invited to do so in my ex-officio capacity. In fact my refusal in these circumstances, in my opinion, would have in a way savoured of non-co-operation with the war effort, which would have been against my confirmed conviction and which is not the policy of the Muslim League either

DIFFERENT COMPLEXION PUT ON IT

I was surprised, however, to find that in the letter dated the 20th July, 1941, from the Governor of Bombay to Mr. Jinnah, communicating to him a message from H. E. the Viceroy, an entirely different complexion had been put on the basis of appointment of the Muslim Premiers on this Council, and 'inter alia' it was stated that we were being appointed to the Defence Council as representatives of the great Muslim community.

It is immaterial how this discrepancy crept in. It is obvious, however, that on this basis, I could not, in fairness to my Province or the Muslim League, continue to serve on this Council. In the first place, I could not reconcile acceptance of a position as representative of the Punjab in my official capacity as its Premier and to undertake to represent there the interests of one community only. At the same time, as a member of the Muslim League I could not by myself accept the position of being the representative of the Muslims, when the Muslim League had not been consulted Moreover my continuing as a member of this Council in these circumstances would not only be unfair to my Province and my community, but might lead to further misunderstandings and complications, which would affect the war effort—a contingency, which must be avoided at all costs, at this critical juncture. In view of the vital issues involved. Accordingly having regard to the aforesaid circumstances, I have, with a clear conscience, decided to tender my resignation of the membership of the National Defence Council

WAR EFFORT MUST GO ON

I wish to make it clear, however, that this decision does not in any way imply a change in my own attitude, or the policy of the Punjab, towards war effort; and I wish to reiterate my firm conviction that for the safety, integrity and ordered progress of this country as also in the best interests of the Mussalmans in India and abroad, and the world cause at stake, we must not only continue but intensify to the fullest possible extent our war effort at this critical juncture.—United Press.

Ceylon Europeans Under Fifty To Be Conscripted

COLOMBO, Aug. 23.

An official announcement says that from Wednesday next it will be obligatory on every European in the island, under the age of 50 who is not already in the Ceylon Defence Force, to enrol himself in the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps or the Colombo Town Guard.

All persons to whom the ordinance applies are being sent a "call up" notice issued from the Office of the Chief Secretary setting out the procedure to be followed

It is stated that persons called up may apply for exemption, setting out the grounds on which exemption is sought to local committees. An appeal to the Governor may be made against the decisions of these committees

New Zealand Premier For Washington

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.

Mr. Peter Fraser, the New Zealand Premier, arrived here in a British flying boat.

He left almost immediately for Washington, saying that he expected to confer with President Roosevelt at the White House today.

2,000 Per Cent Increase In "Aussie" Munition Workers

MELBOURNE, Aug. 26.

It is officially announced that the number of munition workers since the outbreak of war has increased by 2,000 per cent.

A 34 million sterling capital expenditure has been approved of. A machine tool and precision tool industry has been created and the rifle output has been doubled and will probably be quadrupled before the end of the year.

The question of co-ordinating electoral rolls of the legislature and local bodies and maintaining a uniform 'corpus' of electoral rolls for purposes of all elections is it is learnt, now engaging the attention of the Government of

NEW MINISTERS IN THAILAND

BANGKOK, Aug. 25.

Songgram, Premier of Thailand, who used to hold the portfolios of Defence, Foreign Affairs and Interior and who recently divested himself of the Defence Ministry has appointed two independent ministers for Foreign Affairs and Interior.

Nazi Direk, formerly Deputy Foreign Minister is appointed Foreign Minister and Luang Chavengsakdi, formerly Deputy Minister of Interior, becomes Ministe of Interior, states Reuter's diplomatic correspondent here.

It is recalled that Major Luang Kowit Aphaiwong was appointed Minister of Defence on August 19.

With a view to relieving the Premier of pressure of work and for greater convenience Luang Adun Det Charat has been appointed to act for Songgram in all his capacities as Premier, states an official announcement (by the Bangkok radio).

Luang Adun is at present Deputy Minister for the Interior and Director-General of the Police. Observers express the opinion that the Premier's action in relieving himself of all the three portfolios, leaves him free to direct the country's general policy in the present world situation.—Reuter.

ALLIES' LABOUR DAY PROGRAMME FOR MONDAY NEXT

Roosevelt And Bevin To Broadcast

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.

President Roosevelt's broadcast on Monday will be the climax of a 60 minute Labour Day Programme arranged by the Office for Emergency Management.

Mr. Bewin will broadcast from London as part of the programme which is to be carried by both the N. B. C. and C. B. S. in a nation-wide broadcast.

Other contributors will be Mr. William Green of the American Federation of Labour and Mr. Hillman, Associate Director General of the Office of Production Management.

FRESH U. S. FACILITIES FOR BRITISH CREW

HYDEPARK (New York), August 25.

President Roosevelt to-day issued an executive order, which White House officials said, will have the effect of allowing British officers and crews to sail in foreign ships taken over by the Maritime Commission and operating under the jurisdiction of the United States Federal Maritime Commission.

The order provides for the waiving of compliance with the existing law relating to masters and crews in connection with the Act of last June authorising seizure of foreign vessels tied up in American ports.

Mr. Hassett, President's Secretary said the order will permit employment of aliens in American vessels.

Asked "could they put British masters in American ships?" he replied "that would be the effect of it."—Reuter.

DINNER IN HONOUR OF DUKE OF KENT

WASHINGTON, August 26.

A formal dinner was given on Monday night in honour of the Duke of Kent to which President and Mrs. Roosevelt invited high ranking British and American officials. Places were set for 19 dinners including the British Minister, Sir Ronald Campbell, Lord and Lady Mountbatten, Major-General Arnold, the United States Deputy Chief of Staff, and Mr. Harry Hopkins.—Reuter.

SYDNEY, Aug. 26.—Australian Navy Minister Mr. Hughes described Mr. Churchill's broadcast as "clarion call inspiring the British people to iron resolve to conquer."

He said that the Premier's declaration of policy towards Russia would be received with loud acclaim throughout the Empire.

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The Half-Column By "Dim"

I didn't believe it. I still don't believe it. Have a look at "Pan" 's radio article in yesterday's "Times of India" and see if you can believe it. A great deal has been said in the columns of this paper about the A. I. R., about "Sound News" and those who applauded, apologized and pleaded for it. 'Pan' of the "Times of India" was among those who didn't see our point of view—the point of view that the needs of this country require a different sort of radio feature and that the hold and the monopoly which this feature had over the air was unjustified on any grounds whatsoever.

The trouble was that A. I. R. officials were content to read the week-after-week pat on the back, which can be overdone, you know. "Pan" went to the extent of asking whether there were any Indian writers, journalists, broadcasters who could be found to do the work.

* * *

The answer to this challenge was delivered by Mr. Kelkar, the veteran Indian journalist, in a resolution passed at a public meeting, and sent to the Governor of Bombay. Nothing happened for quite sometime, except that references to "Sound News" began to occupy a little less space than before.

* * *

To-day, as I read "Pan" 's article I find a welcome change. No reference to "Sound News" at all —instead a hint about Mr. Talyarkhan's disappearance from the A. I. R.—a polite, gentle sounding by Pan of the real (radio) public opinion. I "humbly" suggest to the A. I. R. that they should look into this, before another storm arises. There is also a reference by "Pan" to the Gwyer broadcast, to Verrier Elwin—to so much that really goes to make radio broadcasting worth while. "Pan" 's article yesterday is, perhaps, the most fair and unbiased article he has written for quite some time. Which, of course, along with the complete change of language and style, makes me ask the question: "Is it the same "Pan"?" Just try and work it out for yourself. I've worked out my own answer.

* * *

Let me make my position clear. I feel that everyone should have an honest, decent chance of doing what he can over the radio, and in many other places where the work done carries with it a remuneration. But I want to see this money go to Indian pockets, to the numerous Indian journalists, writers, broadcasters who have never been given a chance, who have fought and who will still go on fighting desperately to earn a decent living unless such institutions as the radio, the propaganda department give them work and help and encouragement. The position so far has been that somehow a few Englishmen have had the plums of broadcasting, of propaganda, and of so much which is paid for by Indian moneys. We'd like to see Englishmen broadcast, to see Englishmen do their share in propaganda, in publicity etc. But let it be a reasonable share. Let us not be told that no Indians can be found to do the job and that those who don't like the way things are will have to lump it.

Have you played
CHINESE CHECKERS?
ASK
THACKERS

BAJPAI FOR CEYLON

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

It is understood that Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai, leader of the Indian Delegation to Ceylon, accompanied by Mr. G. S. Bozman, and Mr. A. V. Pai, advisers, is leaving Simla for Madras on August 28 next "en route" to Ceylon.

Sir Mirza Ismail and other members of the delegation will join him at Madras.—United Press.

British Bombers' Attack On Tripoli, Bardia & Sollum

TWO ENEMY SCHOONERS AND AN ESCORT VESSEL SUNK

CAIRO, August 25.

British bombers are still busy in the Middle East.

A large force of R.A.F. heavy bombers dropped nearly 20 tons of bombs on docks and supply and petrol dumps in Tripoli during the night of August 23-24 says an R.A.F. communique.

Many direct hits were obtained and more than 30 large fires were started, one so big that it was visible 135 miles away. After the bombing attack British aircraft machine-gunned objectives in the harbour area and the aerodrome at Mellaha. The attack was carried out from a very low altitude.

During the same night, other aircraft bombed enemy encampments in the Sollum, Bardia and Gambut areas. Medium bombers attacked two enemy schooners and an escort vessel in the Gulf of Sirtey. One schooner and the escort vessel were sunk while the other schooner was left apparently sinking.

R.A.F. fighters in the Mediterranean on Sunday intercepted a number of German dive-bombers which attempted to attack British shipping and shot one down into the sea. Photos show that the enemy merchantship which was attacked by bombers in Tripoli on the night of August 21-22 was sunk. Enemy positions in the Debarech area in Abyssinia were bombed on Sunday and bodies of troops mechine-gunned. All the British aircraft returned safely from all these operations.—Reuter

Nazi Chemical Centres Set Ablaze

LONDON, August 26.

British bombers last night attacked objectives at Mannheim and Karlsruhe, says an Air Ministry 'communique'. Though the weather was mainly unfavourable there were clear intervals over both targets where large fires were left burning. Six British aircraft are missing.

Both Mannheim and Karlsruhe, are great chemical and engineering centres. Mannheim is also the centre of a great network of railways and a Rhine river port.

Tempio On Fire

Successful attacks by Swordfish aircraft on military objectives north and south of Tempio in the Island of Sardinia are recorded in an Admiralty 'communique.' The targets, it says, were left burning fiercely.

During these operations, one junker was shot down into the sea and an Italian floatplane was successfully engaged by naval fighters and severely damaged before it made good its escape. British forces suffered no casualties.—Reuter.

R. A. F. Attack On Dusseldorf

LONDON, August 25.

Operations by British bombers were still restricted by bad weather on Sunday night, states an Air Ministry 'communique'.

Communications and Industrial objectives in Dusseldorf were sharply attacked. Three bombers are missing.

An aircraft of the coastal command is missing from patrol over the North Sea on Sunday morning. —Reuter.

British Patrols Active At Tobruk

CAIRO:—British patrols at Tobruk are active despite continued enemy artillery and mortar fire, states a 'communique' from the British G. T. Q. One divo-bombing attack during the day did only minor damage.

In the frontier area there was intermittent artillery fire and some patrol activity.—Reuter.

Norwegian Navy Loses Former U. S. Destroyer

LONDON, August 26.

An official Norwegian Naval communique states that the former American destroyer "Bath" manned by the Royal Norwegian Navy has been sunk. All possible steps are being taken to advise next of kin of the casualties.—Reuter.

FLYING CROSS FOR INDIA-BORN AIRMAN

LONDON, August 26.

The latest list of awards to members of the R. A. F. includes the Distinguished Flying Cross for Flying Officer Robert Sinckler Woodward, born in Simla in 1919, who is officially stated to have shown great perseverance and keenness during night-flying operations and destroyed three enemy aircraft. His aircraft caught fire one night in May, when at a considerable distance out at sea, but he succeeded flying back in the burning aircraft over England and did not abandon it until he ensured his observer had left the aircraft safely. It is stated Woodward displayed great skill and determination in pressing home attacks against the enemy.—Reuter.

Local Iranis Not Perturbed

General Round Up Not Expected

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The news of the action of the British and Soviet Governments in Iran has not perturbed the Iranian community in the city. Their business is being conducted as usual and most of the illiterate section of the Iranis were not even aware of the situation when a representative of this paper made contact with several Irani restaurant-men.

It is estimated roughly that there is a population of about 4,000 Iranians, men and women in the city. The majority of these are of the Zoroastrian persuasion. Though their mother-tongue is Dari, a Ptrsian dialect, while in India the Zoroastrian Iranis speak Gujarati or Hindustani or both.

The other section of Iranis which is known as "Moghuls" in the city are the Moslem Iranis. They are all Shias and wear the prescribed Iranian national cos time which consists of European-apparel and a "Kullah-e-Pehalvi" cap.

The female members of this community also generally dress in Western style. They speak their native Persian and there is very little in common between the two sections of the local Iranian community.

The chief occupation of Iranis in the city is the running of restaurants, but some of them are also engaged in the wine trade. Some have acquired landed possessions and there are many buildings in the city which belong to Iranis.

Another trade in which the familiar figure of the Irani is found is the business of tobacconists. There are many wealthy Irani tobacconists in the city.

There may be a general surveillance of Iranian nationals in the city but there is no reason to believe that there will be a general round-up of them as was done in the case of enemy nationals, as it is distinctly emphasised that the action of the British Government is not based on any quarrel with the Iranian people.

The Special Branch of the Foreign Section of the Bombay City Police was closed to-day on account of the Ganesh Chaturthi holiday. The correct position could, therefore, not be ascertained.

A MIGHTY FORTRESS Patiala On Singapore Defences

PATIALA, August 25.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala returned this morning from Malaya after a tour of inspection of Indian troops.

His Highness in an interview to the "Associated Press" said: "It was indeed a great pleasure for me to visit the Indian troops stationed at Singapore. I was greatly impressed by the keenness and bearing of the soldiers and organisation of the defences. Under the able guidance of Sir Robert Brook-Popham and his colleagues, our defences are being rapidly strengthened and Singapore is developing into a mighty fortress where an atmosphere of extreme cordiality prevails. Indian troops are very happy and in high spirit ready to play a worthy role in the defence of the Empire and their Motherland."—A. P.

Congress Offices Raided

CAWNPORE, Aug. 26.

Offices of the City and District Congress Committees were thoroughly searched to-day by the local C.I.D. police who seized some alleged objectionable literature from there.

Three persons have been arrested in this connection.—A. P.

PLIGHT OF PRISONERS IN U. P.

Munshi Criticises Treatment Of Politicals In Lucknow Jail

LUCKNOW, August 26.

In the course of an interview to the press Mr. K. M. Munshi says: "If the facts reported in to-day's press about the treatment of politicals in Lucknow Jail are true, it reveals a shocking state of things. U. P. Jails in their treatment of politicals this time have earned an unenviable reputation throughout the country and it is a surprise that the Britishers who want India to fight Germany among others for her merciless treatment of exploited countries should not be able to put a check on the irresponsibility of petty officers.—A. P.

Shahpur Politicals' Protest

LAHORE, August 26.

About one hundred political prisoners lodged in the Shahpur Jail are taking one meal a day as a protest against alleged "ill-treatment of jail authorities" since August 5.—A. P.

Rutlam "Conspiracy Case" Echo

(From A Correspondent).

DOHAD, August 25.

It is understood that Gandhiji has asked complete information about the "Ratlam Conspiracy" case from Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, Vice-President of the Central India State's Peoples' Conference.

It may be remembered that Dr. Devi Singh Rajpurohit, President of the Ratlam States Prajamandal, and 8 other leaders have been sentenced from 9 to 12 years' R. I.

Labour Leader Arrested

CALCUTTA, August 26.

Mr. Abdul Jabbar Ali, a Labour leader, was arrested for the violation of orders passed under the Defence of India Rules asking him to leave Calcutta and to remain in his home district.—United Press.

MOVE FOR A.-I.C.C. MEETING

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Acting President of the Forward Bloc, proposes to invoke Article 19 (E) of the Congress Constitution for convening a meeting of the A.I.C.C. to discuss the present programme and policy of Mahatma Gandhi.

He has sent a letter to Acharya Kripalani requesting him to supply him the names and addresses of the members of the A.I.C.C. in order to enable him to send a requisition for calling a meeting in accordance with the Constitution of the Congress.—A. P.

SUCCESS ASSURED TO SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT GOING ACCORDING TO PLAN, SAYS KRIPALANI

LUCKNOW, August 26.

"If any struggle in the world is going on according to plan. It is the present satyagraha movement of the Congress" declared Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congres, interviewed this morning by the Associated Press.

"I can only give", he added "the opinion of its author about the success. He says that in spite of many irregularities and drawbacks he is satisfied with events as they are shaping themselves. He has no doubt that success will be ours in the near future. Even though he is sad about communal bickerings he is not disheartened. He has high hopes for the future of this country and these hopes, he feels, will not remain unfulfilled for long."

In these months owing to the altered policy of non-arrest adopted by the Government, there are more releases than arrests.

Asked what he thought of the distinction being made between "important" and "unimportant" Satyagrahis, in some provinces, Acharya Kripalani stated that for a people who claim to be democratic, the socalled "unimportant" are the "masters." Those who make this distinction are doubtful believer in democracy. No such distinction is made in the case of war prisoners.

On his attention being drawn to the fact that some Congressmen are dissatisfied with things as they are going on now, Acharya Kripalani said that only those who were originally against the inauguration of Satyagraha were feeling dissatisfied their opinion should not count even though some of them may have gone to jail as a matter of discipline.

Acharya Kripalani arrived here this morning from Bhowali to meet Dr. Rajendra Prasad.—A. P.

CONGRESS MEMBERS MUST RESIGN FROM C. P. LOCAL BODIES

NAGPUR, August 26.

The President of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee has issued a circular to-day enjoining all members of Congress parties of the various local bodies to resign their seats from such bodies forthwith.

It will be remembered that the question of resignation was postponed following representations to Mahatma Gandhi not to enforce resignation where the Congress held a clear majority. The proposal was considered during a discussion between the President of the Nagpur P.C.C. and Mahatma Gandhi and the above decision was arrived at.

Conveying the decision, the circular says that the decision should be given effect to at once except where the Congress party is in an absolute majority and where it appears to such Congress party that they must place their case before Mahatma Gandhi before resigning their seats. In such a case, Mahatma Gandhi will himself give them a hearing and send on the case with his recommendation to the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee and the decision of Babu Rajendra Prasad will be final.—A. P.

ARRESTED FOR THIRD TIME

POONA, August 26.

Mr. Ghare Shastri who offered satyagraha in Maniri for the third time yesterday by shouting anti-war slogans was arrested to-day and detained in police lock-up.

The trial will take place to-morrow.—A. P.

Mill Strike At Akola

AKOLA, August 26.

Sixteen hundred workers of the Mohota Textile Mill, Akola, struck work this morning on the question of a war allowance. The workers had given notice to the mill management as required by law.—A. P.

A.I.C.C. OFFICE SECRETARY IN KARNATAK

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, Dharwar, wires:—

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee has issued the tour programme of Shri Sadik Ali, Office Secretary of the A. I. C. C. It is wellnigh impossible to issue individual invitations to all concerned. It is therefore earnestly requested that Satyagrahis, Congress workers, Congress members and local bodies to make it a point to attend the meetings in their respective districts. And Congress members and legislator office-bearers in Congress-controlled local bodies, representative Congress workers and workers engaged in constructive activities from all districts of Karnatak should attend the Provincial workers' meeting being held at Dharwar in K. P. C. C. Office on the 30th instant at 2 p.m.

A. I. S. A. PROVIDES WORK FOR 27,000 MEN

WARDHA, August 25.

It is announced in today's Khadi Jagat Magazine that so far, the All-India Spinners' Association has distributed over 3,59,00,000 rupees as wages and provided work for 27,600 workers in 1940.

Through the efforts of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel the A.-I. S. A. got contributions worth four lakh of rupees, which it is stated helped greatly in lessening the financial difficulty, but more money is needed for increasing Khadi output and supplying work to the poor.—A. P.

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MEDICINAL & TOILET
Soothes and softens rough, red skin, renders it clear and lovely.
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Cuticura is a MEDICINAL and TOILET soap, combining in one big tablet the unique soothing, healing and antiseptic medicaments of Cuticura Ointment, with the mildest and most beautifying soap base that science has devised. The result is a soap with a superlative cleansing and beautifying action. The richly emollient and refining lather penetrates to the *bottom* of the pores, ridding them of every particle of beauty-spoiling dirt, grease and make-up residue. It renders dry, harsh, hungry skin as supple and smooth as velvet. Your complexion blooms anew with new life, new youth and fascinating beauty. To relieve prickly heat, dhobi's itch, sore, rough skins, also to heal pimples and skin injuries, use Cuticura Ointment. For the perfect finish to your daily bath, dust all over with superfine Cuticura Talcum.

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Cuticura Soap — new bath size now available.

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Refresh yourself with ANDREWS
the Tonic Laxative Health Drink
Cleans the mouth, sweetens the breath, settles the stomach.
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A pleasant corrective in every way — everybody loves its delicious sparkle.
Excuse me—
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The cool, clean sparkle of Andrews... its valuable antacid properties and effective laxative action... above all, the deep-down Inner Cleanliness which Andrews gives... make it the ideal tonic laxative.

Drink a bubbling glass of Andrews whenever you feel the need of it. What a tonic it is! It cleans the tongue and settles the stomach. In this way Andrews keeps the breath sweet. The inner cleansing action of Andrews sweeps right through the body, reducing stomach acidity, waking up the liver, toning up the whole of the digestive system. Then finally, Andrews completes your Inner Cleanliness by gently clearing the bowels. The whole system is refreshed, the blood cooled and purified.

Make Inner Cleanliness with Andrews your first health rule. That's the way millions keep fit; just try it.

For Inner Cleanliness be regular with your

ANDREWS
LIVER SALT

Handy Size As. 11
Family Size Rs. 1/4

Health Drink and Tonic Laxative

MUTT AND JEFF—Well, That's One Way of Locating Your Own Seats — By BUD FISHER

OH!
OUCH! HEY!
SOME PEOPLE JUST DON'T HAVE ANY MANNERS!
THE BIG BOOB KICKED ME IN THE SHINS!
TEN MINUTES LATER
BEG PARDON, MA'M, DID WE STEP ON YOUR FEET BEFORE?
YOU CERTAINLY DID!
O.K., MUTT! OUR SEATS ARE IN HERE!

COULD SCARCELY EAT BREAD AND BUTTER

Life Ruined By Nerves and Indigestion

I Would Rather Go Without A New Hat Than My

IRVING'S **Yeast-Vite** TONIC TABLETS

Dear Sirs,—I feel it my duty to write and thank you for the wonderful value of Yeast-Vite Tablets, which I cannot speak too highly of.

I have been treated for years for nerves and indigestion and have spent a lot on medicine, also tried almost every tablet and medicine advertised but find Yeast-Vite wonderful. I have had the tablets now for over a year and find I am better in every way, can eat anything whereas before I could scarcely eat bread and butter. I have put on weight and feel full of energy and like a different person.

For 'Flu colds they are marvellous, both for myself and my daughter aged 12 years. Whenever we feel a 'Flu cold coming we fly to Yeast-Vite, and for bus and train sickness I have also proved their value.

I have recommended them to at least twelve people who would not be without them for worlds—also my friend for heartburn in expectant mothers and now she would not be without a bottle in the house—also a friend who is a lady dispenser in town and she has come in to tell me what wonderful results she has had.

And so we pass on the wonderful value of your Tablets. I am quite confident I would rather go without a new hat than my Yeast-Vite.

Yours, Mrs. N. G.

Dear Sirs,—Once again I am writing to tell you I think your Yeast-Vite Tablets are wonderful; I had a bad attack of Neuritis and could hardly use my arm, but glad to say after taking 4 bottles of your Tablets it is quite gone. I am always telling my friends to try Yeast-Vite; they take away depression and pain.

Yours faithfully, Mrs. O.

THE SECRET

The Secret of the immense success of Yeast-Vite lies, of course, in the fact that it is an accurate scientific combination of PURE MEDICINAL YEAST (Saccharomyces Cerevisiae) especially rich in Vitamin B1 and other wonderful tonic ingredients as prescribed by leading specialists. Yeast-Vite is the record QUICK Tonic.

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Our Readers' Views

Women Students Of Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—On the momentous Convocation Day of 1941, when Bombay Students showed to the public their spirit and strength for the cause of Freedom, Peace and Progress, they are fighting for, it was found that the women students of the city took their rightful share in the activities of the B. S. U. shoulder to shoulder with their brother students.

Many of these women students feel that the enthusiasm aroused on that occasion must not be allowed to evaporate, and all these women students must continue to remain active members of the Union.

This task can be performed only by women student workers of the Union, who must take a lead in organising a Women's Section of the Union, as has been done in other cities of India. This Section, consisting of representatives of women students of the schools and colleges is the only possible organisation, which can rally the women students under the banner of the All India Students' Federation. After organising them, its main task will be to remove the restrictions imposed upon the women students, and to help the Union in carrying on cultural, social and other activities.

Thus, it would enable them to take their equal part in the students' movement of the country.

Mrs. Urmila Mehta, at the public meeting on the 20th inst., had also suggested this scheme as the correct means of mobilising the women students in the students' movement. We hope that this idea will be considered and acted upon by the Bombay Students' Union.—Yours, etc.,

A LADY STUDENT.

"Bombay Students' Union"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. R. P. Chandavarkar, in his letter of the 20th instant, which appeared in your columns on the 23rd, has given a wrong idea about the Bombay Students' Union. He challenges the representative character of the B.S.U. Had the letter appeared before the convocation-day, it may have carried some weight, but being belated it carries little significance: for the representative character of the B. S. U. was proved beyond doubt by the thousands of students who answered its call on the Convocation issue. Out of the two thousand five hundred who graduated this year only an insignificant minority of three hundred attended the Convocation. The next day over 95 per cent of the students from the R.I.Sc., School of Economics, the Elphinstone, the Government Law, Wilson, Grant Medical, Khalsa, Ruia and Ismail Colleges and the V. J. T. Institute struck work at the call of the Union. About 70 per cent of the students of the Sydenham College and about 60 per cent of those of the St. Xavier's College, besides a large number of school students joined in the strike.

Mr. Chandavarkar suggests that the Union should "devote itself wholly to educational, extra-academic, activities of a non-political, non-religious, non-communal and non-controversial nature," in order to represent the students of Bombay. In the first place no progressive movement in a slave country can entirely divorce itself from politics, if it means to seriously tackle the problems that confront it. In a country like ours the vast majority of students is conscious of its slavery and it is but natural that it is nationalistic. Therefore, the adoption by the Union of a broad nationalist programme in no way impairs its representative character so long as the Union has no affiliations to any political party. Extra-academic and educational matters such as debates, lectures, study-circles, conduction of Matriculation classes, form an important part of the Union's programme. Besides the Union helps the students in their day-to-day affairs.

The B. S. U. is neither a religious nor a communal organisation. As for the 'controversial matters' we fail to understand what Mr. Chandavarkar exactly means by it. We feel that it is high time we boldly face controversy and overcome it. Running away from controversies is suicidal and reveals a lack of confidence.

We do not claim that the B. S. U. is perfect. It may have committed mistakes in the past. It is a misfortune that there should be students who have not been approached by the Union. But in spite of its shortcomings the students must realise that the B. S. U. is the only students' organisation in Bombay which has the capacity to grow and progress. To slight it, would be short-sighted if not reactionary. We would request all the students to join the Union in large numbers and strive to improve it.—Yours, etc.,

A. V. GOKHALE,
S. M. HANEEF,
JOACHIM DIAS.

Daryanagar House,
Queen's Road,
Bombay, Aug. 24.

Roosevelt-Churchill Declaration

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is right that in your comments you are insisting upon the fact that the British Government should make it clear beyond doubts that the eight-points Anglo-American Declaration is applicable to India also.

In this connection I would suggest that if the British Government are sincere in their latest profession and as a consequence decide to make the necessary declaration, then they should not lose sight of the Indian States which account for one-third population of this country. The need of this is quite clear if the problem is looked at from its broad angle.

It is a well-known fact that the 700 odd States are autocratically ruled in the primary interest of the rulers. This fact presents a curious anomaly in the present fight for democracy. It is further curious that notwithstanding the profession of the British Government that the present fight is for preservation of democratic form of Government, the Secretary of State for India parades the Indian Princes as one of the main elements in the national life of this country having power to torpedo the form of Government to be forged for this country. This statement of the Secretary of State stands in strange contrast to the third point of the declaration proclaiming to respect the right of all people to choose the form of Government under which they will live.

Therefore, it is meet and proper that the clarification of the Anglo-American in its incidence on India, if at all it is to come, should make it crystal clear whether the word "all people" include Indian States' subjects also who are the most ill-governed while in the British Empire.—Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN STATE SUBJECT.

Revise Burma Agreement

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The whole agreement signed by Sir Girjashankar Bajpai abruptly and in a slipshod manner in his own individual capacity is simply one sided and is therefore, null and void in the eyes of law. Sir G. S. Bajpai being not the resident of Burma, is entirely a non-interested party. Before entering into such an unjust agreement, it was his duty to co-operate with the indigenous Indians of Burma and to consult them and take their views on the subject.

Without doing that, he rushed and promised, on his own accord, the goods of his own fancy and whims to be delivered at the risk and responsibility of the domiciled and privileged Indians living and desiring to live in Burma. The whole problem stands unsolved and has been made to swallow and digest as an axiom. The whole agreement, therefore, deserves to be carefully scrutinized reviewed, revised and modified in co-operation with the Indians in Burma before any such undesirable and unjust Act is enforced abruptly and unjustly upon them.

Burma was and has been all-along cultivated, developed and beautified at an enormous cost of Indians' time, money and energy; and it is really an irony of fate that the very well-wishers, benefactors and patrons are rewarded with such an absurd and irksome agreement, which is simply an insult to the Indian nation.

In fact the separation itself was enforced against the wishes of the Burmese people, who, through their legislature, shattered the separation bill into pieces and threw it away. But after sometime it was enforced through clever ruse.

The Indians in Burma have all along helped and have been still helping not only the British Government, but also the Burmese Nation as a whole, in many modes and respects; and these very Indians are now classified as "not wanted." And these very Indians are also asked and are doing their best to support the War.

Surely, I as a loyal British subject, and many as loyal as myself, would very much like to see that the British Government successfully wins the war. And, therefore, it is the bounden duty of the British Government to take the Indians into their confidence and remove the root cause of the heart-burning and abominable injustice shoved so abruptly and unwisely upon the faithful and loyal Indians of Burma.

There should be a strong committee, consisting of many veteran Indians of Burma to review and revise the Act again with careful scrutinizations and minute modifications. In conclusion, I most vehemently and respectfully appeal to all the honourable Indian members, recently appointed in the Viceroy's Defence Council and Cabinet earnestly to take up this matter in hand in order to render true justice to the Indians in Burma. "Live and let live" should be the motto.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. E. CASSOU.

(A three decade resident of Burma and a practising lawyer of the Rangoon Bar.)

Akhand Hindustan

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Munshi's Akhand Hindustan apparently looks like a mystery difficult to unravel. If one has followed, however, the type of propaganda he has been doing in this connection, one will easily realize that Akhand Hindustan is nothing but a crusade directed against the Muslim League and its Pakistan scheme. Should this be really the case, the move is foredoomed to failure. This movement like Akhand Hindustan, the movement to establish indigenous rule in the country on the simple majority basis shutting out the Muslims from a share in the governance of the country, is least calculated to bridge the gulf now yawning between the two major communities. On the other hand, these activities put the Muslims on their guard, harden their attitude still more, and go to strengthen the Muslim League in a manner quite unexpected by its opponents. Action begets reaction and attempts at consolidating the "Akhand Hindustan Front" are sure to give rise to strenuous efforts on the part of the Muslim League to strengthen what may be called the "Pakistan Front." This is bound to result in perpetual subjection of the country to foreign yoke as the British Government will be indispensable to maintain the balance of power between these warring elements.

It is hard to believe that Mr. Munshi and those of his way of thinking are unaware of the fact that the demand for Pakistan is due to a not inconsiderable extent to the uncompromising attitude they all along adopted towards the moderate and legitimate demands of the Muslims. To take only one instance: if Mr. Munshi had only persuaded himself and his other Congress friends to form coalition ministries including the Muslim League in the Hindu majority provinces he would perhaps have no occasion whatsoever to be greatly agitated and perturbed, as he now appears to be over the menacing spectre of Pakistan.

Why should not these leaders, instead of making matters worse in this way, devise an alternative constitutional scheme to Pakistan, which, while securing the territorial integrity of India, will ensure the future of the Muslim community as a distinct, effective and equal element in Indian life? If this is done Pakistan will lose much of its charm with the Muslims and Mr. Jinnah will be obliged to modify his present attitude. If there is a will and a spirit of live and let live without any mental reservation it is not very difficult to devise such a scheme. Will these gentlemen then rise to the occasion and earn the eternal gratitude of their countrymen?—Yours, etc.,

SADIQ.

Civic Guards

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Civic Guards in the City of Bombay have been informed by Government that they have no intention of giving the Civic Guards military training, but are prepared to give them miniature rifle shooting practice as a recreation. One rifle will be given to every 12 Civic Guards. Half the cost of the rifles (Rs. 25) and rounds (Re. 1/8) will be borne by Government and the other half must be borne by those Civic Guards who are interested, who will have to pay an entrance fee of about Rs. 2 to Rs. 2/4 and a monthly subscription of Re 1/4 to Re. 1/8.

We have already proved by our unselfish devotion to our various tasks our high sense of honour and responsibility. Over a year has passed since the formation of the Civic Guards in the City of Bombay and Government have not yet made a single concrete gesture of appreciation of the work done by these Guards.

Civic Guards are doing honorary work and as such they should be entitled to travel in trams or buses while on duty in uniforms or they ought to be paid an allowance for travelling and other incidental expenses. We are only allowed to travel free in trams provided we do stand in the rear. How humiliating is this not to us! Moreover, in many places such as Mahim, Dadar and DeLisle Road centres there is no tram service; Civic Guards have thus to use the bus service.

Even for this little gesture of miniature rifle shooting which Government are now showing to us they wants us to pay half the cost. May I ask—will not the formation of these clubs be directly beneficial to the Government on the whole?

H. E. the Viceroy in his speech to the Civic Guards has asked us to "KEEP IT UP UNTIL VICTORY IS WON." Surely we will not flinch, but will keep up our good work till Victory is eventually won. His Excellency has also added that Civic Guards of Bombay have won their spurs.

May I, therefore, appeal to H. E. the Viceroy of India and H. E. the Governor of Bombay, that in recognization of the work done by the Civic Guards they should make the necessary arrangements for the cost of the miniature rifle shooting to be borne by Government and that we should be allowed free seating accommodation in trams or buses while on duty or should be given an adequate allowance.—Yours, etc.

A CIVIC GUARD.

Anomalous

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is really painful to see that our nationalist outpourings are executed through those newspapers which maintain a Government-apologist policy. In spite of the fact that all the Nationalist papers have stood with Congress through thick and thin, there is a growing tendency amongst the Congressmen of all ranks to ventilate through those papers which have indefatigably nurtured an imperialist policy.

It is needless to discuss the merits and demerits of any particular paper and its well-defined policy. But grave injustice is meted out to those who look upon Congress with a favourable eye and look forward to reasonable co-operation as a fair reward for their past incessant efforts.—Yours, etc.,

F. K. RUSTOMFRAM.

Worli Post Office

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—For the past few months, Worli Post Office has become a centre of attraction to the residents of Worli. Long rows of people are seen standing in front of this office for doing postal business. There is no shelter provided to protect them from sun and rain. The staff is also very inadequate to meet with the pressure of work.

The other day, I happened to pass by this Post Office when I saw a policeman sitting inside the premises and controlling a crowd outside. There was a number of people waiting outside under the scorching sun. When I made enquiries, I was told that the crowd had become so uncontrolable that the police aid had to be called. I ask the authorities whether this is the way to deal with the public. Instead of increasing the staff to cope with the work, the authorities are threatening the public. I wonder whether this kind of treatment meted out to the public will do them any credit. Since the persons who patronise this office are almost all illiterate, no organised attempts are made to get the grievances redressed.—Yours, etc.,

U. M. MENON.

Insanitary Practices

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To check the practice of feeding cows and pigeons on public streets the Municipal authorities should take deterrent action against defaulters and also do continuous propaganda by posters in all streets, schools, and cinemas.

The insanitation caused by cows in public streets is plain, but the pigeon also is equally dirty in habits. The pigeon invariably builds its nest within dwellings on the top of cabinets, brackets or any projection on a wall in the house. For its nest its choice selection is split sticks of "datun" which have been used for brushing teeth and cleaning the tongue. What could be more disgusting! Religions minded Hindus should feed cows in stables and pigeons on the outskirts of the city. Money collections may be made and forwarded to charitable societies.

The following wording for the poster is suggested.

"Feed the cows in public street,
Feed the pigeons in public places
and
Spread disease and death in men."—Yours, etc.,

VED B. V.

IRON AND STEEL CONTROL
PRESS NOTE ON RESTRICTION OF SUPPLIES

SIMLA, August 26.

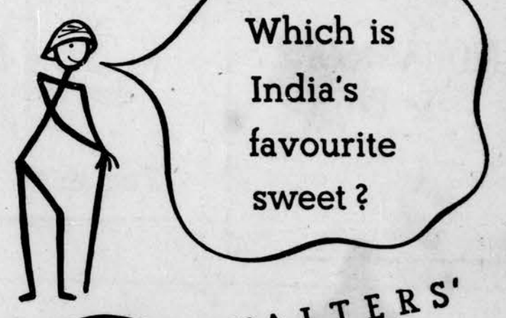
The authorities of the Government of India responsible under the Iron and Steel (control of distribution) Order, for the control and distribution of iron and steel for civil demands have had, under consideration the question of the allocation of supplies of these metals for building purposes, says a Press note.

Owing to the severe shortage of supplies, they wish it to be generally known that, save in exceptional circumstances, no iron or steel will be available for the erection of residential or office buildings, or of places of amusement.—A. P.

HARTAL IN MARDAN

PESHAWAR, August 26.

To protest against the imposition of professional tax by the municipality all shopkeepers in Mardan are observing hartal today. A procession marched through the principal streets shouting slogans and carrying flags.—A. P.



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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1941.

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BRITISH FORCES INVADE IRAN FROM THREE POINTS

Troops Land At Abadan & Bandar Shahpu

Naval And Air Co-operation

German And Italian Ships Sunk: Protection Of British Subjects At Oil Mines Secured

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Describing the progress of the action in Iran, which began yesterday, a Press Communique issued from Simla says:—

"British and Indian troops entered Iran at three points in the early hours of Monday morning.

Naval and air co-operation enabled landing of a force at Abadan and a small detachment of Indian troops also secured Bandar Shahpur where two German ships, damaged, three Italian ships, only slightly damaged, and two further German ships which had been beached, were captured with their crews.

Steps were taken by air borne troops to give protection to British families in the employ of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

Indian and British troops, including infantry and armoured units, advanced simultaneously into Iran from "Khanaqin".

Oil installations at "Naft-i-Shah" and the small town of "Qasr-i-Shirin" were occupied without any serious opposition, and no indication of hostile feeling on the part of the inhabitants.

The rapidity with which the operation was carried out has so far resulted in the minimum loss being inflicted on Iranian personnel.

Leaflets were dropped by Royal Air Force bombers on Teheran and other towns in Iran explaining the reasons for the operations, and stressing that we have no quarrel with the Iranian people, and no designs on their independence or territory."

Although the full text of the Iranian Government's reply to the memorandum of the British Government of August 16 has not yet been received, the summary makes it clear that the Iranian authorities were not prepared to fall in with the urgent recommendations of the British and Soviet Governments, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

The Iranian Government declares that it has been its policy to ask all those foreigners to leave the country who have no special employment and whose presence there is unnecessary besides those whose positions can be filled by Iranians.

It adds that this policy is being carried out with greater care and speed as the result of the British Government's representations.

Furthermore as the entry into the country and residence and movement of foreigners is controlled, there was no cause for anxiety since nothing had occurred to justify it.

The Government emphasised that their neutrality will not allow them to put into practice in respect of nationals of one state steps which would be contrary to their treaties and which would lead to abandonment of their rigidly neutral course.

"Superficially Admirable"

These superficially admirable sentiments do not accord well with the evident intention of the Iranian Government not to interfere with the large German community in Iran.

There is no doubt that Germany had every intention of using her nationals in Iran as and when the war situation required.

There is reason to believe that counting of complacency and inactivity by British Government, the Germans hoped to make further efforts to establish themselves in the Middle East where, in addition to threat to British interests, they would be in a position to exert considerable additional pressure upon Turkey and would menace the whole of the Arab world. On this occasion Great Britain has not been prepared to wait and there is reason to believe that the line taken will meet with the strong approval of all friends of democracy.

Intimidated by Nazi methods and military might, Iran has always been reluctant to take any step, however well it might be justified which was liable to offend Germany.

There has also been too ready acquiescence in any demands the Germans put forward.

The German penetration in Iran has aroused much anxiety in Russia because an air attack from Iran bases would take the Soviet oilfields in the rear. For this and other strategic reasons Russia has always shown the keenest interest in Iran designed to ensure that she shall not be dominated by any foreign power.

TRIANGULAR ENTRY IN IRAN

Indian And Br. Troops Transported By Air

SIMLA, August 26.

The three points at which entry was effected in Iran, according to a military commentator, are Khanaqin, Khorramshahr and Abadan.

Khanaqin is important because of the oil field which it is the intention to secure against attempts at sabotage. Khorramshahr is at the mouth of the Khorram River, is the starting point of an important transport route and commands the Shatt-el-Arab. Abadan is also important for its oil refinery, in which a large number of Indians are employed at attractive rates of pay—sweepers, for instance, get as much as Rs. 65 a month. Satisfaction is expressed that the oil refineries and installations have been secured without damage.

Axis Ships

Bandarshahpur where a landing was made, is the southern terminus of the Trans-Persian Railway. It was with reference to the Italian and German ships, including tankers, interned at this place, that the British Government were pressing on the Iranian Government to take action under International Law, so that the crews might be removed, Persian Guards placed on board, and adequate steps taken to prevent scuttling. Besides being obligatory on the Persian Government under the normal International Law, these steps are of the utmost urgency and importance to Britain from the point of view of keeping the Persian Gulf and Shatt-el-Arab clear. Nevertheless, the Iranian Government, no doubt under the influence of German pressure, took no notice of British representations.

AIR-BORNE TROOPS

The reference to airborne troops is of interest. Airborne landing was presumably made somewhere in the oil fields to protect the families employed in the oil companies, which include British, Indian and American personnel. Earlier occasions when British and Indian troops were transported by air were during the operations in Iraq, and it is noted that the Indian Army is becoming used to this form of transport in co-operation with the R. A. F.

While it is true up to a point that the operations in Iran are under Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, it is emphasised that this is His Majesty's Government's war and Gen. Wavell takes his directions from His Majesty's Government.—A. P.

Hitler's Peaceful Travellers

"We shall not shrink from the plotting of revolutions... We shall have friends who will help us in all the enemy countries. We shall know how to obtain such friends ....We shall have enough volunteers .... We shall send them across the border in peace-time, gradually. No one shall see in them anything but peaceful travellers. Today you don't believe me, gentlemen. But I will accomplish it, move by move." (Hitler to Hermann Rauschnigg 1932).

Excitement In Cairo

Likely Result Of Operations In Iran

CAIRO, August 25.

Great excitement prevailed in Cairo as the news gradually spread on the joint Anglo-Russian military action in Iran.

It was felt that it was the first step towards strengthening the weak link in the chain of the Middle East countries. King Farouk's sister is married to the son of the Shah of Iran but otherwise there is little in the way of cultural relations between the two countries which, because they belong to opposing Moslem sects, are sharply divided on religious grounds.

Unofficial observers consider that the operations in Iran are likely to take two forms—firstly, linking of British and Russian forces by the shortest cut and secondly, a drive to the north from Basrah.

The news of the advance into Iran caused great relief throughout the countries of the Middle East Command who have been highly conscious of this weak link in the great front which now stretches from West Africa to Singapore.

It is still unknown whether the Iranian forces intend to offer resistance, but it is thought here, that if resistance is offered, it will not be on as large a scale as say in Syria. The Iranian army is believed to number about 19 divisions and is said to be well-trained but lacking modern equipment. It is reported that their air force has only ten modern aircraft while there is said to be even fewer tanks, of German make. There is a possibility that the Germans may try to send reinforcements by air but the fact that Russia is acting in co-operation with Britain will make this most difficult.

The advance from Iraq should lead to the rapid linking up of British and Russian troops. This is the first step towards the creation of a front stretching from Murmansk southwards to the Middle East, Cairo to Basrah, a great arc on Germany's east barring her road.—Reuter.

AWAKENING IN KASHMIR

SRINAGAR, August 25.

A resolution reiterating the demand for the early establishment of responsible Government in Kashmir State was adopted at the annual session of the Kashmir National Conference. An amendment seeking to fix time limit for the introduction of responsible Government was withdrawn after an animated debate.

The Conference was inaugurated by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who in the course of a brief speech paid glowing tributes to Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah for bringing about awakening in Kashmir.

Sardar Budh Singh in his Presidential Address said that it would be graceful on the part of the Indian princes to introduce Democratic Government in their States side by side with helping the democracies abroad.—A. P.

Raman Wants America To Enter War

Says Japan Must Be Taught Lesson

BANGALORE, Aug. 25.

"This is a splendid opportunity for India to play her part in this war so that she can have her share in the shaping of the peace that is to come after this war. India should not lose this chance of acquitting herself in accordance with the glorious heritage that is unique to her" observed Mr. N. Sri Ram of the Theosophical Society, Adyar addressing a public meeting last evening at the Town Hall.

Sir C. V. Raman who presided said that no Indian, whatever his political views, could withhold his sympathy to the downtrodden countries and Great Britain in their difficulties.

He added that the time had come when United States of America should instead of remaining content with making supplies to the Allies, herself enter the war.

Sir C. V. Raman made a reference to the outrage committed by Japan on China and said that the former should be taught a lesson which she would not forget for 500 years to come.

In conclusion he pleaded for India's whole-hearted co-operation with Britain in the prosecution of war.—A. P.

MORE INDIAN TROOPS FOR SINGAPORE

Largest Single Body Of R. A. F. Officers And Men Arrive In Malaya

SINGAPORE, Aug. 25.

More reinforcements for the Indian Expeditionary Force in Malaya have arrived and disembarked at different ports.

The new contingents include Sikhs, Pathans, Dogras and troops from South India belonging to Infantry, Artillery, Ordnance and Service Corps. All are completely equipped and have their own stores.

The largest single body of Royal Air Force officers and men to arrive in Malaya in more than a year reached Singapore from the United Kingdom on Monday—Reuter.

RED SABOTAGE IN PARIS

LONDON, Aug. 25.

A hundred cases of communist sabotage against railways have been reported, according to Count de Brinon, the Vichy envoy to Paris, in an interview with American journalists, states the Lyons radio.—Reuter

BR. PRESS COMMENTS

"Only Wise Course For Britain And Russia"

COUNTRIES IN NEIGHBOURHOOD OF IRAN SITTING ON FENCE WILL NOW HAVE TO BE MORE DECISIVE

LONDON, August 26.

Britain and Russia in entering Iran took the only course that remained open to them since the Iranian authorities either would not or could not recognise the danger to their country from Nazi agents inside Iran—that is the consensus of British newspaper opinion on the "first opportunity of joint military action with our new Allies" which meets with unanimous approval.

There is considerable satisfaction at this "vigorous and prompt reaction" as signalling an end to "the former policy of suicidal inaction".

Turkey in particular, it is said, should be reassured in view of her past criticisms of British weakness.

The hope is expressed that the Iranian authorities will even now realise that their country's interests will be best served by expelling the Nazis and not "imitate the pitiful folly of Vichy in spilling innocent blood to fight Hitler's Battles".

Turkey Should Be Glad

"The Times" writes: "The final reply of the Iranian Government—with its vague reference to the presence of 'foreigners' and its wilful refusal to recognise any grounds for concern—left Great Britain and Russia with no option but to act.

It makes little difference whether the Iranian authorities have been inspired by sympathy with German designs or by fear of the consequences of resisting them.

If they are either unwilling or unable to remove the dangerous and unwanted Nazi intruders then action must be taken for them by those whose interests equally with those of Iran herself are at stake.

If British prestige has at any time suffered in the Middle East it has been rather at the moments when Great Britain has shown weakness in defending herself than when—as on the present occasion—she has reacted vigorously and promptly to an attack on her vital interests.

In particular Turkey, directly exposed as she is at this moment to Nazi menaces and Nazi cajoleries, will feel reassured and strengthened in her resistance by this example of British vigour and determination.

If the Shah and the Iranian Government are preparing to retract the false step they have taken and return to the path of strict neutrality by the expulsion of those who are seeking to turn Iran into a Nazi stronghold, then an agreement can still be reached and an unhappy incident quickly brought to an end.

So long as the present course persists the permanent interests of Iran are being jeopardised in a cause which is wholly alien to those interests and from which, whatever its attractions for their rulers, the Iranian people can derive no conceivable advantage"

None Too Soon

The "Daily Telegraph" says: Britain and Russia have taken none too soon the only course left open to them by the persistent prevarications of the Government of Iran. It remains to be seen whether Teheran will seriously imitate the pitiful folly of Vichy in spilling innocent blood to fight Hitler's battles.

In Iran as in Iraq and Syria we are showing that we have made a clean breach with our former policy of suicidal inaction.

Other countries which have been sitting on the fence may well be emboldened to declare more decisively in our favour by this potent evidence that a vital British interest can no longer be flouted with impunity.

The "Manchester Guardian" says: It is unpleasant for us as well as for Iran but it had to be done.

The Iranian Government well knew as soon as Hitler attacked Russia what would befall it if his plans went well. But it refused to do what was in its power. Britain and Russia had therefore to take military action or face what happened in Iraq or in Syria on a much more dangerous scale.

In particular it should please the Turks who have criticised British weakness in Greece, the Aegian, Syria and Iraq.

The "Daily Mail" says: The action in Iran marks the welcome beginning of a "no nonsense" phase in British policy.

It has taken many grievous setbacks to prove that kid gloves are not the best wear for a world at war. It is to be hoped that any opposition will be met with speed and power.

The "Yorkshire Post" says that had the German schemes matured the Shah and the Iranian people would soon have learnt what Nazi protection means.

Iran would have become one more vassal of the Reich, her wealth exposed to organised spoliation, her manpower drained to nourish Hitler's aggressive lust.

The "Liverpool Daily Post" says that the British and Russian action is a sign of the initiative and vigour which will be welcomed by the Allies and understood by neutrals.

Iranian Mentality

Colonel C. Bayfield Stokes, recently chief British Commissioner in Transcaucasia, writes:—Persians are apt to look inward and not outward.

This reflects too the outlook of the present dynasty.

The Shah has hardly ever gone beyond the confines of Iran and during the last 20 years has become more and more unapproachable.

For his knowledge of foreign affairs, therefore, he has had to depend entirely upon advice and some of this may not have been altogether disinterested.

For years Iran, and, to a lesser degree, Iraq, have been the hot bed of German intrigue directed against India and the whole of the Middle East and latterly these subversive activities have also embraced Russia.

The Joint Anglo-Russian action designed to circumvent this intrigue and to forestall a Nazi coup d'etat will consequently be welcomed throughout the Islamic countries, specially as it is emphasised that Iran's political independence and territorial integrity are not at stake.

As the Russians are said to be entering Iran from the Caucasus it can be assumed that they are marching on Tabriz.

Direction Of Attack

Tabriz, which is on the direct road to Teheran, is connected to the Baku oil centre and to Tiflis on the Russian oil pipeline by railway.

As the British are entering from the south it seems that General Wavell has decided to make the most of Iran's principal rail route.

This runs from Bandar Shahpur on the Persian Gulf and passes through Teheran.

There is no direct connection between this line and the Russian railways but there is a short line some 70 miles long which runs from Tabriz to a point near the Turkish-Soviet-Iran border, joining the railway between the Russian Black Sea oil port of Batum and the other oil port of Baku on the Caspian.

Thus Anglo-Russian advance at once safeguards railways and does much to protect more than one great oil bearing centre.

Iran's roads—mainly poor in quantity—will provide few difficulties for mechanised or semi-mechanised transport. Though much of the Terrain is mountainous this will not come amiss to General Wavell's forces, most of whom will have had Indian frontier experience where conditions are much more arduous.

Attack From Quetta

The British can operate from Quetta in Baluchistan as well as from the Persian Gulf.

Communications need not necessarily depend entirely upon seaborne traffic.

It is true that distances are great but Quetta can afford to think in terms of distance as she has ready an adequate supply of high grade petrol practically on her own doorstep in the oil wells and refineries of attack in northern India.

Duchess Of Gloucester To Take Holiday?

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The Duchess of Gloucester will not for the next few months, be undertaking any further public engagements.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—President Roosevelt has nominated Mr. Fracis Biddle Solicitor-General to be Attorney-General of United States.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE AND THE FLYING SQUAD

KEEP BACK, EVERYBODY/ THOSE PLANES ARE DUE TO BLOW UP!
THERE'S A MAN ALIVE IN THERE!
HE'S PINNED UNDER THE WRECKAGE/ HE CAN'T GET----
WHO'S THAT GUY?
INSPECTOR WADE/ COME BACK!
NO USE, CAFFREY... HE COULDN'T TURN BACK NOW IF HE WANTED TO!
4-10

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